FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOCIALIST COUNTRIES BLAME IMPERIALISTS FOR MADRID DELAYS

GDR Daily: Criticism of U.S., NATO

LD051152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN)--"The Madrid consultations in preparation for the November meeting, which have been in progress for over 7 weeks, are marked by an increasingly obstructionist policy on the part of the imperialist opponents of detente," a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND commentary says today. "These circles, which prefer the course of confrontation to a continuation and deepening of the process of detente, are doing their utmost to raise the temperature of the political atmosphere in Madrid, too, and to block further progress on the road to detente."

The newspaper pursues the question of the intentions which those assembled in Madrid have concerning the actual meeting itself. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses that, in accordance with the communique issued by the Warsaw foreign ministers' meeting, the socialist countries expect the meeting "to contribute to the further consolidation of the process of detente, to strengthen the Helsinki Final Act in its totality and to promote its further implementation through concrete proposals. In particular, visible results in military detente must be achieved."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses that "the socialist countries are trying to establish procedures at the preparatory meeting which will guarantee a constructive exchange of experience with regard to the implementation of the Final Act to date and discussion of new proposals for the deepening of detente." The newspaper continues: "The socialist states also hold the view that, in the interests of a successful course of the Madrid meeting, the lessons of the Belgrade meeting should be taken into account, which means renouncing from the outset a repetition of fruitless polemics."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says that in contrast to this constructive attitude, the United States and some other NATO countries "regard a successful course of the Madrid negotiations in the spirit of the continuation of the process of detente as a serious threat to the arms race they have started and in particular to the implementation of the Brussels missile diktat. They fear that further progress in peaceful coexistence will threaten their antisocialist objectives and the continuation of the policy of confrontation which they are pursuing. Thus they are increasingly applying to the Madrid talks the obstructionist policy which they have already practiced during other international negotiations and conferences."

"They want to misuse Madrid, too, for confrontation and the slandering of the socialist states and are not interested in discussing and agreeing on new proposals on all aspects of the Helsinki Final Act. The timetable they propose for the Madrid meeting therefore allows only 1 week from a total of 11 for the most important task, namely the editing of the final document and with it the agreement of new proposals for the further realization of the Final Act," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

In conclusion, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses: "Should, one ask oneself, the greater part of the time be devoted to confrontation and attacks? Anyone who wants to misuse the Madrid meeting purely as apropaganda instrument and thus destroy the balance of interests of the Final Act is obviously not interested in the continuation of a process which benefits the peoples. The socialist states will in no way tolerate the Madrid meeting being turned into a platform for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They will deliver the appropriate rebuff to this.

Prague TV: Unchanged Tactics

LD082344 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The aim of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ought to be a further intensification of the policy of detente, especially on the European Continent, and the augmentation of political relaxation by a military one. I have said deliberately it ought to be because it is no secret that certain imperialist circles, especially the American ones, would like to transform the Madrid meeting into a place of fruitless polemics or into some kind of tribunal over the socialist countries as they strove to do so at the last meeting in Belgrade 3 years ago. And the course of the preparatory talks in Madrid has once again confirmed that their tactics have not changed at all in this respect. According to the bourgeois scenario, the Madrid meeting ought to deal almost exclusively with humanitarian issues or as is sometimes said with the third basket.

Let it be said quite clearly in this connection that the socialist countries have nothing to be afraid of. On our account there is plenty of credit whether in regard to respecting human rights, the exchanges of information or cultural values. At the same time, we are, however, realists and we know that such shocking phenomena, like for instance racial discrimination and killings of black people in the United States or the persecution and torturing of Catholics in Northern Ireland are all products of tense class relations in these countries, and even the most effective theoretics can change nothing in this.

The attitude of the socialist countries toward the forthcoming discussions in Madrid is therefore clear: not to look for differences, not to get bogged down in polemics but to concentrate on what links us, what is common to all nations of Europe regardless of their respective social systems, and this is undoubtedly the need for maintaining and strengthening further peace, this the most fundamental of all human rights and at the same time a basic condition of life itself.

Already at the conference in Helsinki 5 years ago, it was stressed that if the idea of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems is to bring lasting fruits to the nations of Europe, political relaxation must be augmented by military relaxation. Despite this the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and arms in Central Europe have been deadlocked for years. An adoption of the proposal submitted by the socialist countries to convene a conference on military relaxation and disarmament would be in this situation of enormousimportance. Perhaps not that the proposed conference ought to replace the existing talks by experts in Vienna or Geneva, but above all that it would help to create a so much needed atmosphere of confidence among states, an atmosphere that is necessary for the success of any disarmament talks.

The countries of the socialist community are willing to do everything to ensure a successful and constructive course of the Madrid meeting. It depends only on the representatives of the capitalist states whether they will accept the so many times offered hand of peaceful cooperation or whether they will embark on the dangerous road of confrontation and of increased tension.

Dusan Spacil Interview

LD071510 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 7 Nov (CTK)--The Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories, starting on November 11, will naturally be greatly influenced by current international developments, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil has said in an interview to CETEKA.

Preparations for the meeting are taking place in an atmosphere of general worsening of international relations which started last autumn due to steps taken by aggressive circles in the U.S. and its closest allies in NATO, as well as by Beijing. There is ample evidence that this course is a consequence of the dangerous turn in the entire foreign political and [word indistinct] orientation of the U.S. and some of its allies in NATO aimed at military superiority over the socialist states.

This has been having a negative impact on the preparatory meeting in Madrid. The problem is not only the success or failure of the meeting proper, but also the fate of the whole process started at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, he said.

Dusan Spacil went on to say that the Western states insist on an agenda and procedure which would provide scope for levelling accusations against the socialist countries. According to U.S. plans, the Madrid meeting should be a platform for misuse of events in Afghanistan, debate of human rights, and interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

On the other hand, the socialist countries are seeking a balanced division of time for serious exchange of views on the implementation of the Final Act to date, for constructive debate of new proposals, and formulation of conclusions.

All the main issues discussed by the preparatory meeting are still unresolved, because the Western states are not willing to start serious and concrete talks on them.

The Czechoslovak approach to the Madrid meeting is based on the need to continue all the positive trends in international relations of the 1970's, Dusan Spacil continued.

"We are determined to do everything for a constructive course and positive results of the meetings. We want a businesslike and working atmosphere and we shall resolutely oppose fruitless confrontation."

He recalled that Czechoslovakia tabled at the preparatory meeting a draft organizational structure of the meeting proper, and said that the main criterion of its success will be the decision to hold a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe.

"Our delegation will go to Madrid with a good balance sheet of Czechoslovakia's implementation of all provisions in all parts of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," Dusan Spacil stressed.

Jaroslav Knizka Comments

LD082115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of states that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is to open in Madrid on 11 November. The meeting will also be attended by a delegation from Czechoslovakia. Its head, Jaroslav Knizka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, stated the following concerning the mission of this, at present the most important international action, whose significance extends far beyond the framework of the European Continent:

[Begin Knizka recording] The Madrid meeting, which we regard as an integral part of the overall process leading to the deepening of international confidence and security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among states--cooperation that is based on equality--can play a positive role in tackling to an optimal degree key European as well as worldwide problems. Czechoslovakia is prepared, in close cooperation with other socialist states, to do everything possible to ensure that the meeting passes in a constructive spirit and that positive results are achieved.

The Madrid meeting will be taking place in an atmosphere when the overall international situation has been complicated as a result of the turnaround in the foreign policy and military-strategic orientation of the United States and its closest allies. This course constitutes a serious threat to the entire process of relaxation of tensions and is also endangering the results achieved, after the Helsinki conference, on a European-wide scale.

The course of the preparatory meeting has confirmed already that discussions in Madrid will be very difficult, that the United States and certain other countries intend to take advantage of the meeting for their anti-Soviet and antisocialist aims. In contrast to this, the countries of our socialist community have been working for the adoption of a program and procedures which will entail a balanced distribution of time and thereby enable on the one hand a mutual exchange of views on the existing fulfillment of obligations from the Helsinki conference and on the other discussion of other initiative proposals, which would mean concrete and positive steps towards strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent.

In this connection one must stress that the socialist states regard it of exceptional importance that the meeting should discuss the military aspects of European security and it should adopt a mandate for convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. Our notions about this conference were reiterated in the communique of the recent meeting of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Warsaw.

Our approach to the Madrid meeting shows that the principal direction of our foreign policy is the process of relaxation of tensions, which is the sole rational alternative of developments. It is therefore our prime task not to allow the Madrid meeting to become a place for clashes and confrontations but to ensure that it is directed at deepening positive developments on the European Continent and that it brings new, concrete impluses for the further continuation of the process of relaxation, and chiefly for extending it from the political sphere to the military one.

SWEDISH, SOCIALIST PROPOSALS GIVE CSCE 'FRESH STIMULUS'

LD071634 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Correspondent Jan Dziedzic report]

[Text] Madrid, 7 Nov (PAP)--Two proposals concerning organizational aspects of the CSCE meeting to start here November 11, one of them submitted by Sweden and the other by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the GDR, gave a fresh stimulus to the preparatory meeting here yesterday and increased the odds for the meeting to eventually come up with a final document acceptable to all parties concerned. Pertaining to the agenda and structural framework for the CSCE conference, the Swedish package received support from a whole range of neutral and non-aligned countries, among them Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Cyrpus and Liechtenstein, as well as from the Vatican state. The three socialist countries' proposal pertains to both the agenda and some organizational problems and was meant to meet half way some of the postulates from Western countries.

LEADERS GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU101040 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 7 Nov 80 p 1

["Text" of greeting message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf we send you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people most cordial greetings on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, led by the Bolshevik Party, organized and guided by Lenin and tested in the acute class struggle, became victorious and marked the beginning of a fundamental transformation in the development of mankind. It turned the 20th Century into one characterized by the victories of the proletariat and the national liberation movement of the peoples, the consolidation of the communist social system, and the triumph of the immortal Lenin's teaching.

Following steadily the legacy of October and the USSR working people, led by their heroic Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, achieved remarkable successes in the construction of the new life and today are successfully constructing the material-technical basis of communism. The great achievements of the USSR in the areas of economy, social policy and culture, its decisive role in creating and strengthening the world socialist system and in the development of the world revolutionary process, and its invaluable contribution to reaching a lasting and just peace on earth assert the permanent significance of the Great October's ideas and cause.

In today's complex international situation, created by the militaristic plans and aggressive actions of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonistic circles, the country of October is again the vanguard of the forces which firmly and steadily are defending mankind's right for a peaceful and happy future. The set of initiatives introduced by the USSR for debates at the present 35th session of the UN General Assembly is yet another bright manifestation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the great Lenin's motherland, a policy which enjoys the full approval of the working and progressive people throughout the world. In an indestructible unity with the fraternal parties and the countries of the socialist community the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully support and are actively cooperating in the implementation of the consistently conducted CPSU and USSR policy of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation, stabilizing the process of detente in international relations, taming the arms race and disarmament.

The Bulgarian communists and the entire people are following the Soviet successes in the construction of the communist society with great happiness and sincere admiration. The fraternal mutual relations between the BCP and the CPSU and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship are a decisive factor for the successful implementation of the Great October's ideas in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Today the working people of our two fraternal countries are greeting the glorious anniversary of the Great October with optimism, and with inspired acts are preparing themselves for the 12th BCP and 26th CPSU Congresses, which will mark new and bright prospects and will give new impulses for creativity and constant progress in the construction of socialism and communism, and in developing the process of comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our parties, countries and peoples.

On the day of the great holiday of all progressive mankind--the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people further great successes in the construction of the new society and the struggle for peace, security and social progress throughout the world, in the name of our great communist ideal.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

USSR AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION, LEADERS PRESENT

AU071953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1830 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Sofia, gave a great reception today on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception, held at the USSR Embassy, was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov and others.

The delegation of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, headed by Viktor Konstantinovich Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister of local industry, also attended the reception. Also among those present were heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality and fraternal friendship.

CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL ARRIVES 10 NOVEMBER ON VISIT

AU100928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria on 10 November on a friendly and businesslike visit.

At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the CSSR and Bulgaria flags, the high guest was greeted by Comrade Stanko Todorov and other officials.

SWEDISH WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 NOVEMBER

AU092121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] In implementing the BCP plan on international cooperation, on 9 November a delegation of the Swedish Workers Party, led by party chairman Rolf Hagel, [as received] arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Central Committee officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH MOROCCAN COUNTERPART

AU091925 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's minister of state for foreign affairs and co-operation.

Views were exchanged on matters of bilateral cooperation and on some international issues.

Mr. M'hamed Boucetta arrived here today as head of a delegation to attend the seond session of the Bulgaro-Moroccan Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The session is due to begin tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

AU100927 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA)--Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for Hungary today. He will pay an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Hungary's Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON VISIT OF ICELAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER

AU101029 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 80 p 2

["Text" of announcement on the visit of Olafur Johannesson, foreign minister of the Republic of Iceland, to Bulgaria 3-5 November.]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Olafur Johannesson, foreign minister of the Republic of Iceland, made an official visit to Bulgaria 3-5 November.

During his visit, Minister Olafur Johannesson was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He was also received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During their talks the two foreign ministers reviewed the state of the bilateral relations and the prospects of their development. Opinions on some topical international questions were exchanged.

They expressed readiness to elevate the level of the political contacts, expand and improve the legal basis on which the relations between the two countries are constructed, and give a new impulse to Bulgarian-Icelandic cooperation by fully utilizing the existing possibilities for expanding mutually beneficial trade, economic and industrial cooperation and tourism.

The significance of the forthcoming 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state was noted. The Icelandic side expressed readiness to organize appropriate steps to mark this anniversary in Iceland.

While exchanging opinions on international issues, the two sides stressed the necessity of strengthening and expanding detente, taming the arms race and taking effective measures for disarmament and finding just and lasting solutions to all issues in dispute. Conviction was expressed that if all interested sides adopt a constructive approach, the Madrid meeting of the participating states in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation can make a positive contribution to strengthening peace and equal cooperation in Europe.

Hope was expressed that a decision on convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament will be adopted in Madrid.

The talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Iceland took place in a friendly atmosphere and constructive spirit and will contribute to developing the cooperation between the two countries. They revealed the new possibilities for further and favorably developing Bulgarian-Icelandic relations in various areas in the interest of peace in Europe and the world.

The Icelandic foreign minister invited Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, to make an official visit to Iceland at a time convenient to him.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON POLISH SITUATION

Kozik on Trade Unions

AU071815 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council: "In the Interest of Deepening Proletarian Internationalism"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNION MOVEMENT [ROH], AS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, IS AN IMPORTANT ACTIVE COMPONENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. IN IMPLEMENTING ITS INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ACTIVITY IT PROCEEDS FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS OF THE WORKER CLASS AND CONSISTENTLY ASSERTS THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS. WE ARE AT THE SIDE OF THOSE WHO ACTIVELY FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND REACTION, FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKER CLASS, ACTION UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, A WORLD FREE OF EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN, FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS AND SOCIALISM. THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, AS WELL AS OUR OWN, TAUGHT US THAT UNITY AND ACTION CAPABILITY OF TRADE UNIONS WAS ALWAYS THE STRONGEST WEAPON OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THEIR VITAL INTERESTS AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL.

In fulfilling internationalist obligations, our movement's international trade union activity is multifaceted. It has reached an unprecedented breadth and depth. At present we have contacts with more than 120 trade union organizations of the whole world. It goes without saying that our contacts are developing in a differentiated way. Their foundations are the multifaceted relations with the fraternal Soviet trade unions and the trade unions of other socialist countries, with which we have a common ideological base and common goals.

The second area of the development of our contacts are relations with the member organizations of the World Federation of Trade Unions, with which we have a common class and internationalist base. The third area is represented by our relations with trade unions of a different ideological orientation, with which we are trying to find a common language and ways toward solving issues of common interests. A central place among those issues is held by the further relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of world peace. We take an active part in all solidarity actions, everywhere where the situation requires it.

The number of solidarity actions conducted by the ROH in relation to the trade union movement of the developing countries and in relation to the workers class and working people in the capitalist countries is large. Our solidarity is EVERYWHERE WHERE WORKING PEOPLE AND TRADE UNIONS ARE WAGING A STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM, AGAINST FASCIST AND DICTATORIAL REGIMES, FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS, PEACE AND DISARMAMENT, FOR PROFOUND POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. One of the numerous forms of this solidarity, a form which is of particular importance, are the seminars organized regularly by the Central Council of Trade Unions for trade union cadres of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the last few years we organized 53 such seminars. At bilateral and multilateral deliberations we adopt standpoints on all key questions of the present and are taking an active part in their solution.

In Sofia during the session of the parliament of the forces of peace when the ROH was elected to the select preparatory proposal committee for convening a world trade union conference on social and economic aspects of disarmament and on their influence on the working people's living standards. [sentence as published]

A still living and topical legacy of the ROH's history is that the firmer the unity of our trade unions was, the more markedly they were able to fulfill their mission vis-a-vis the workers class, all working people and the international trade union movement. EVERY WEAKENING OF ROH UNITY AND ITS INTERNATIONALIST OBLIGATIONS RAN COUNTER TO THEIR MOST VITAL INTERESTS AND DID THEM HARM.

That was evident in the crisis years 1968-1969 when under the slogan of "new trade union policy" rightwing opportunists directed their attacks against trade union unity, against the unchanging values of socialism, such as the leading role of the workers class, the leading role of the party, proletarian internationalism and workers' solidarity. The rightists wanted, above all, to disrupt cooperation with Soviet trade unions and solidarity with the international trade union movement. Even though there cannot be any mechanical comparisons with what is happening in neighboring Poland now, because our adverseries have learned their lesson and their present tactics are more refined and insidious, the objective remains the same: destabilization and disruption of the socialist social system. WE DO NOT FORGET THAT THERE APPEARED EVEN IN OUR COUNTRY IN THE YEARS OF CRISIS A LARGE NUMBER OF "MESSIAHS," SELF-STYLED FRIENDS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE WHO NOT ONLY GAMBLED WITH THE SACRED VALUES OF SOCIALISM BUT ALSO MADE DEMAGOGICAL DEMANDS, REGARDLESS OF THE ECONOMY'S POSSIBILITIES, REGARDLESS OF THE OLD TRUTH THAT ONLY WHAT IS PRODUCED CAN BE DISTRIBUTED. Some of them continue their attempts through the heckling stations Free Europe, the Voice of America and other instruments of ideological subversion against socialism.

"The critical development in trade unions," the conclusion from the crisis-ridden development between the sixth and seventh all-trade union congresses states, "showed again in a sharp light the importance of proletarian internationalism and its decisive role in the approach of trade unions not only toward the international workers movement, with which we are linked by class bonds, but also toward the tasks of socialist construction proper. To renounce the internationalist content of proletarian internationalism in building socialism amounts to weakening the position of the workers class and to preparing the soil for liquidating the gains of socialism."

The Eighth All-Trade Union Congress in 1972 and the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress in 1977 placed a great emphasis on the application of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism in the everyday activity of our ROH. THE ROH STRIVES THROUGH CONCRETE WORK FOR A CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LENINIST CONCEPT OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SPHERES. It consolidates in everyday practical activity our movement's revolutionary unity. That which was stressed recently at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session also applies fully to trade unions: "Every success achieved in plants, in the fields, in scientific institutes, at all workplaces will be our contribution to the great struggle for preserving peace and strengthening our socialist homeland's international standing."

Trade unions are a live mechanism. THEY DO NOT LIVE IN A VACUUM OR ALOOF FROM SOCIETY, AND CAN THEREFORE BE NEITHER INDEPENDENT NOR UNCOMMITTED. IN A CLASS-DIVIDED WORLD THEY CANNOT BE INDEPENDENT POLITICALLY, NOR IDEOLOGICALLY. We can speak of any trade union organization in Western Europe as well as of the American AFL-CIO and other Western trade union organizations and ask whether they are independent of the existing political system. The answer will be clear. They are not. Such is the reality. However, that which is the rule and a matter-of-course for them in pursuing their own reformist policy of "social partnership," they deny to the trade unions of the socialist countries in carrying out their class-based, internationalist policy. For a long time they have been trying hard to prove that these trade unions are not free and that they should be independent. That is being discussed particularly loudly in connection with the latest events in Poland. The question naturally arises--independent of whom? According to them, of the policy of the Communist Party, although it embodies and expresses the vital interests of the workers class and all working people. That is also the source of the slogan "trade unions without communists."

International reaction has been recently showing peculiar concern for the "freedom and independence" of trade unions. In the Trilateral Commission composed of representatives of American, West European and Japanese industrial and financial capital, of which Rockefeller was founding chairman and Brzezinski secretary, members also included the present AFL-CIO Chairman Kirkland and several prominent representatives of the West European trade union movement. WORDS ABOUT FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE HAVE A PARTICULARLY STRANGE FLAVOR WHEN UTTERED BY THESE GENTLEMEN, WHOSE INTENTIONS ARE MORE THAN CLEAR. It is, therefore, natural that these and similar "do-gooders" are not at all shocked and upset by the fact that IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD HUMAN AND TRADE UNION RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED A MILLION TIMES EVERY DAY, THAT THE MILLIONS-STRONG-ARMIES OF UNEMPLOYED AND SEMIEMPLOYED ARE STEADILY GROWING AND THAT THE MILITARIZATION IN MANY CAPITALIST COUNTRIES IS LINKED WITH ATTACKS ON TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. There are examples of it in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the FRG and other countries, both in everyday practice and in the adoption of new, antitrade union measures. When hundreds of trade union members and functionaries are massacred in Bolivia, El Salvador and Uruguay, when the progressive DISK trade union central is banned in Turkey and tens of its functionaries are jailed and the trade unions' property is confiscated, or when a strike of fishermen in France is suppressed by military means--THESE PEOPLE FIND IT NATURAL, IT REPRESENTS FOR THEM THE ORDINARY "FREE" DAY OF THE CAPITALIST WORLD. They are not at all upset by it, it is in keeping with their class interests.

Does anyone harbor the illusion that these gentlemen are burning with sympathy for the working people in the socialist countries when at home they are not even capable of ensuring elementary rights for millions of working people, such as the right to work and self-realization? WHAT IS INVOLVED IS ONLY THE OLD-NEW WISH TO SEEK ALL ACCESSIBLE WAYS OF RETARDING THE REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT, HARMING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND CASTING DOUBT ON SOCIALISM IN THE EYES OF THEIR OWN POPULATION. It is a hypocritical interest.

The viability of proletarian internationalism has been tested by the practice of sharp class struggles in individual countries and in the international movement. The growing internationalization of monopoly capital and the increasingly powerful role played in it by arms monopolies makes it imperative to internationalize even more the actions of the international trade union movement in creating a united, antimonopoly front against the forces of imperialism, reaction and war, for a happy life of the working people, social porgress and socialism. In this irreconcilable struggle the ROH will be fulfilling--just as in the past and at present--its internationalist obligations vis-a-vis its class brothers.

FRG Trade Unionist on Situation

AU072154 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Interview by Cyril Smolik, Czechoslovak television's Bonn correspondent, with Guenther Blumm, "trade unionist from the Ruhr region" in the FRG: "About the Unity of Trade Unions in the FRG"--date and place not given.]

[Text] The trade union movement, its structure and purpose, the effectiveness of social struggles organized by trade unions and the further prospects of the working people have lately been the subject of frequent discussions in various countries. In view of the fact that elections were held last month in the FRG, where--in the course of the election campaign--trade unions took principled sociopolitical positions, we asked Guenther Blumm trade unionist from the Ruhr region, to give us an interview via Cyril Smolik, Czechoslovak television's correspondent in Bonn, on the theme trade unionism:

The first question concerned the structure of trade unions in the FRG.

"As of 1945, we have united trade unions in the FRG. In our country many workers and farmers believe that this is a great achievement--the greatest carried through by the workers class since the war. All political orientations, various religious associations and various views of the world have united in these united trade unions. At the same time, the united trade unions in the FRG associate various professions in their ranks. One enterprise--one trade union organization is the principle that has been applied. That means that blue and white collar workers are uniting on trade union ground."

[Question] Are all working people in the FRG satisfied with the united trade unions, or is there someone who opposes them?

[Answer] "The unity of our trade unions has paid off to the workers class. In years past we have succeeded in pushing through a number of social and democratic demands--after a struggle, understandably.

"Employers in the FRG, who are standing on the opposite side, are not happy about the united trade unions, and neither is political reaction--when I come to think about the recent years in which considerably sharp attacks occurred. F.J. Strauss is also against united trade unions. He would like to establish Christian trade unions to split and thus weaken organized workers movement."

[Question] Could we think a bit back about the unity of trade unions in Germany before World War II?

[Answer] "Our trade unions were, unfortunately, split--we had Christian, liberal and democratic trade unions. This factionalism [roztristenost] was one of the reasons the German workers class was unable to generate enough strength to prevent fascism. The experience from those times and the subsequent common struggle of trade unionists of various orientations have created a basis from which the postwar decision originated. This is expressed by the united trade unions."

[Question] There are united trade unions in the FRG, and you have had excellent experience with them. What, then, is your opinion about the CDU/CSU parties, personally F.J. Strauss, supporting the disintegration [rozdrobeni] of the trade unions in Poland, as well as supporting that process financially?

[Answer] "In the first place, we must realize that the CDU/CSU, and personally F.J. Strauss, have been undertaking strong attacks on the unity of trade unions here in the FRG. As soon as we comprehend that, we see it as absolutely natural that it is precisely these people who are supporting the current attempts in Poland, and that in their press they are trying to pass themselves off as friends of Polish trade unions. These are the same forces that are calling in the FRG for the prosecutor general [prokuratura] when people defend themselves against being thrown out of work and when trade unions support them.

"For me, naturally, it is fairly difficult from here to assess the problems that have come into being in Poland between the working people and the leadership. Of course, the thing that worries me as an old trade unionist is the factionalism [tristeni] that has been going on in the Polish trade unions. I am afraid that this factionalism is against the interests of workers. According to our experience, the unity of trade unions is the basis for a successful struggle of the workers class. According to all experience we have had in the FRG and of the many workers in other West European countries, there is--especially of late--in all capitalist countries a strong tendency toward unity of action, because the present brings many problems that concern us. Scientific-technical progress influences many spheres, the lack of jobs is on the agenda, energy problems also profoundly influence the position of the workers class, operations are being restricted and so forth.

"Thus, we would never stand on the side of efforts to split the trade union movement. And if this trend is getting support from abroad, then it really is not a sincere support that would benefit the working people."

COLOTKA ATTENDS SOVIET CONSUL'S RECEPTION IN BRATISLAVA

LD072240 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Bratislava, 7 Nov (CTK)--Soviet Consul General in Bratislava Vadim Stepanov gave a reception here Friday on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and other officials.

STROUGAL LEAVES FOR 'FRIENDLY WORKING' VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD100856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, left Prague by air for Sofia today. He has been invited for the friendly working visit to Bulgaria by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In Comrade Strougal's entourage are Josef Simon, federal deputy premier; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and other personalities. Seeing off the federal premier and his entourage at Ruzyne Airport were Federal Deputy Premiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Jindrich Zahradnik, and other government officials.

REACTION TO, ANALYSIS OF REAGAN VICTORY CONTINUES

Husak Telegram to Reagan

LD051956 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Nov (CTK--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent Wednesday a telegram of congratulations to Ronald Wilson Reagan on his election [as] new U.S. president.

Jelinek on Election

AU071327 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Washington correspondent Milan Jelinek in the column "We Comment": "A Change in the White House"]

[Text] The reasons why a changing of the guard is taking place in the White House are manifold. A politician of little note, who changed his words and mind so many times, has lost. He who has skillfully mastered the craft of intruding with his face and voice on the consciousness of the American public is the winner. That is, however, only a secondary reason--even though in American conditions a significant one. The main and fundamental reason is deeper.

Neither James Carter nor Ronald Reagan were chosen by the American people as candidates for the presidency. Their nomination was decided by the political machinery of the bourgeois parties, by those who possess class power in the United States. It was among the circles of the American bourgeoisie where an exacerbation of views has taken place in the last few years, a result of which is the installation of Reagan in the top government post.

Increasingly sharp polemics have been conducted in the ranks of the American bourgeoisie since the mid-seventies. Its causes were the protracted, increasingly pressing domestic economic problems, unemployment and the loss of the exclusive position of the U.S. economy, that is American monopolies, in the world.

At the same time the level of the power and prestige of the preeminent great imperialist powers has been sinking. The bourgeoisie was seriously alarmed by the changes on the political map of the world. The setbacks and failures of the United States policy of interference in Southeast Asia, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran and Washington's shaken and not particularly good relations with a number of influential American allies gradually created the impression among ruling circles that the United States--to be more precise, the American bourgeoisie--were waging a battle for survival. In the extremely reactionary and conservative bourgeoisie group the view became firmly rooted that the United States must begin to mobilize its reserves. In short, that it must notable increase its military might and economic potential, achieve the necessary degree of superiority at all levels and then regain its lost positions internationally.

In the last 4 years these hopes were invested in James Carter, during whose administration the United States achieved an unprecedented level of feverish military preparation; even the idea of nuclear warfare has been propagated without any restraints. Throughout the entire postwar period there has perhaps not been a period in which United States foreign policy was criticized as sharply as it is being criticized now.

In 4 years Carter accomplished more than one sommersault on all major questions of his political program. For what in particular has his policy been criticized? For wavering and swaying, confusion and chaos; for unpredictability, which by the way U.S. allies considered to be just about the greatest deficiency of President Carter and his political group. Let us recall, above all, the fate of the second strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II), which Carter first signed and then halted the ratification preparations. Then, prior to the elections, he declared, in turn, that after the elections he would, allegedly, raise the ratification issue again. The White House gave impetus to passionate anticommunist and explicitly cold war campaigns that have led to a cooling down of relations between the United States on the one hand and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the other.

President Carter thus prepared the way for the Republican opposition, which defeated him in his own game. When in the last few weeks before the elections Carter appealed to American public, literally beseeching it, it was too late. The deafened and befuddled Americans, being incapable of differentiating between the two bourgeois candidates, opted for Reagan.

Carter's promises fell on the scorched soil of the difficult living conditions of American families, crushed by inflation, unemployment and social insecurity. Reagan's slogan "vote for a change" was thus successful.

If we were to judge President-elect Ronald Reagan according to his campaign speeches, particularly those discussing United States foreign policy, we would arrive at a grim forecast. In them he often attacked Carter's policy, not from liberal positions, but from positions even further to the right. Nevertheless, it is known that the reality of world developments appears in a different way when viewed from the rostrum of campaign demagogy than when seen from the presidential chair, in which--no matter who is sitting in it--it is impossible not to respect the reality of the present world. A sober and cautious approach is also prompted by the fact that the moderates--represented in the past notably by President Ford's administration and, in its practical activity, also by President Nixon's administration--still dominate in the Republican Party.

The monopolies and big financial capital of the United States are sending the sixth president in the last 20 years to the White House. Kennedy was murdered, Nixon driven out as a swindler, and Johnson, Ford and Carter were not entrusted, because of their failures, with a second term in the presidency. The rapid succession of presidents also bears out the inner instability and crisis of the bourgeois political system in the United States.

Many judgments will be passed now about the sixth American president in the last 20 years--in the United States and beyond its borders. One of them, however, will be most important and decisive--that the world, especially the world of peace-loving people, will judge the American president not by his campaign speeches; even though it will not forget them, but above all and chiefly, by his practical deeds, how he will approach the fundamental issue of the present--the preservation of world peace.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

LD091705 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Review of the foreign-political developments of the past week by editor Alois Tomasek]

[Excerpt] Assumptions and conjectures about who is going to be the new U.S. president are ended. The name of the new president is Ronald Reagan, well known in the film industry but in major politics so far an empty page. All those strong words he uttered during the election campaign and all those promises he gave to his voters will undergo within a comparatively short period the most difficult test of naked reality and will encounter realities that have compelled more than one of his predecessors to change his views. In politics as in life the dictum that "the desired is something different from the possible" fully applies.

The very fact that the new president was elected in effect by slightly more than one fourth of those entitled to vote has not established for him the most solid base, and only the American electoral system has made it possible for him to be elected at all. One half of those entitled to vote displayed their complete indifference in the elections and merely failed to turn up at the polling booths. Carter failed them in their hopes and Reagan failed to kindle any of them.

Irrespective of any of this, the fact remains that Reagan is a U.S. president and not only the United States but also the rest of the world will have to live with him for the next 4 years. It would not serve any purpose to make any assumptions as to what kind of president he will make. This will become topical only after 20 January when a new president traditionally assumes his office. Nonetheless, the truth remains that his election speeches gave cause for concern and that even after his election he described the PLO as a band of terrorists and laid down totally unrealistic conditions for talks with the Soviet Union.

Although the fever of the election victory will certainly soon pass, his views are giving cause for misgivings, especially in West Europe. These were expressed perhaps best by the Belgian newspaper LE PEUPLE when it said: West Europe has nothing to gain by pursuing a tough policy, for it would become the first victim of a return to the cold war. This is another of the realities. West Europe would accept only with reluctance any new version of the cold war and does not want a real war at all. Bourgeois politicians have been expressing this idea more or less clearly, but the people of Europe have been saying so quite unequivocally. Not even Reagan can ignore this resolve to maintain peace, notwithstanding that the desire for peace is conspicuous in the United States itself.

Let us not forget that the entire election campaign began almost as a race of which candidate intended to increase armaments and to take a tougher line against the Soviet Union, but that it ended almost as a trial of prudence in statesmanship. The candidates did not change; they merely understood that they deterred voters by their war cries. The high percentage of nonvoters already mentioned earlier shows that they really deterred them, and Reagan will not be able to ignore this fact either.

Internal problems will, however, be a more important factor. Citizens of the United States are worried more than anything else by inflation that has reached 13 percent and by unemployment. Carter promised at one time to reduce both but he failed to fulfill his promise. On the contrary, both inflation and unemployment have increased. Reagan has promised, although using different words, in essence the same promised by Carter. At the same time he, however, intends to markedly increase armaments. One excludes the other. Although it is possible to describe during an election campaign socially weak groups of citizens as unemployed or pensioners as a faceless mass waiting for handouts, in political practice even Reagan will be unable to ignore their wishes, if he is to avoid social unrest, which would strip the image of the United States, already considerably damaged by racial unrests, of the last vestiges of attraction.

We do not doubt, of course, that the principal direction of the American policy, that is an effort to curb Soviet influence in the world and to gain both political and military preponderance over the Soviet Union, will continue despite the fact that they are lacking entirely in reality. Imperialism will not give this up. A number of other factors, among them the strength of the Soviet Union and its scientific and technological capacity playing the most important role, can weaken this trend to such an extent that a policy of normal neighborly relations with the Soviet Union will replace the strong words uttered during the election campaign.

In any case, the Soviet Union is, as always, willing to welcome such a policy. This was proven by the words of Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR: Our relations with the United States, as with any other country with a different social system, can only develop on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and on not prejudicing each other's security. Firmly following the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek in its relations with the United States any kind of unilateral advantages, and does not aspire to military supremacy. We are in favor of the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with this, the largest imperialist power, in the interest of the Soviet and American peoples, detente and the preservation of peace. Our policy, free from all short-term considerations, is stable. We take into consideration the fact that Soviet-American relations exert a major influence on the international situations as a whole. This obliges us always and in everything to display a high sense of responsibility. In connection with this I would like to hope, Nikolay Tikhonov said, that the new administration in the White House will adopt a constructive approach to questions of relations between our countries.

This is a hand proffered immediately following the elections and a call to responsibility for world peace. It is up to the new U.S. leadership to accept or reject it. If the second becomes the case then let us again use Comrade Tikhonov's words: The Soviet Union will take all necessary measures to ensure its security and that of its allies, to defend peace and progress. No one must doubt this.

Nobody in the socialist countries would derive any joy from the rejection of this proffered hand for as Comrade Hoffmann, chairman of our Central Council of Trade Unions, stated at the festive rally held last Thursday in the Lucerna Hall in Prague: When we have to build forces of military defense no one profits from this: On the contrary the people are forced to make sacrifices which are not small and give up many essential needs.

Of course, we have to make provisions for a reliable defense since imperialism, convulsed by internal conflicts and crises, would not hesitate if it had a hope of winning to throw mankind into a nuclear war and thus bring about the demise of the socialist world. However, it has no such hopes for victory, fortunately.

This is so. It has no hopes for victory but it can threaten, provoke and cause concern with the aim of disturbing smooth construction in the socialist countries.

Roskot Cites Press Conference

LD082131 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] We now bring you commentary of the week. In this commentary Radio Prague's news analyst Jiri Roskot examines the future prospects of Soviet-American relations in the wake of the results of the American presidential elections.

With Ronald Reagan now elected president of the United States, writes Jiri Roskot, it is very interesting to watch how the president-elect is being received throughout the world. Prior predictions and theories of all kinds are mushrooming outside the United States as to the various countries' stances on Washington's policies. But of key importance are naturally the future ties between Washington and Moscow, playing as they do a decisive role in world politics.

The British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES, for example, writes that Reagan is now faced with the delicate task of tackling a host of problems dominating Soviet-American relations. Problems, which, by the way, stem directly from Washington's moves towards achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Such moves, undertaken by the Carter administration, have shifted the world closer to a possible nuclear war. Besides that, President Carter has shelved the ratification of the SALT II Treaty and made a decision to site new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, something which poses a grave threat to peace in the world at large.

That is why the world is watching so closely what Ronald Reagan has to say on foreign policy matters. Reagan, himself stating that U.S. relations with Moscow should be very correct, is quoted as saying prior to his election that he is in fact eager to start talks with the Soviets, which sounds rather optimistic. The world is not likely to forget so quickly about Reagan the governor of California, a man closely associated with the right extremes within U.S. politics. Warnings by many political observers not to put false hopes in Ronald Reagan (?appear) substantiated when he rejected the SALT II Treaty.

The history of U.S. presidential campaigns reveals that in order to win as much support as possible, especially from armaments concerns, the candidates have always been prepared to promise anything. Reagan, however, chose to be quite sober, when at his first post-election press conference in California on Thursday. And yet, even so, some of his remarks leave little room for excessive optimism, in the transition period for example, the president-elect is going to include in his group some of those figures whose very names smell of cold war: Henry Jackson, Donald Rumsfeld, Gen Alexander Haig. Pretty soon it might be too late, and so while U.S. presidents keep coming and going, what remains stable is the Soviet Union's endeavor to establish normal and mutually beneficial relations with the United States in the interests of detente and peace and on the basis of equality, noninterference and security.

This Soviet stand has again been expressed in the congratulatory message sent to Ronald Reagan by President Brezhnev as well as in last Thursday's speech by Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov marking the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. However, it takes two to make a dialogue.

CHOUNPEK RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD072248 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 7 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek had talks here on Friday with Cambodian Deputy Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong on further development of bilateral relations and international issues.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL KEBERLE CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PERSONNEL

AU072103 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 4

[Speech by Frantisek Keberle, member of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], at the 10th URO plenary session, held in Prague on 28-29 October: "We Lack Concrete Information and Measures"]

[Excerpt] Although we are almost in the final stage of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, there are still many organizations which are not clear about the 1981 plan and about the Seventh 5-Year Plan. There are still many contradictions and many aspects that have not been clarified. Investigation carried out in some decisive metal-working organizations in Brno reveals that work collectives are being informed about the coming tasks and the set of measures in a general manner only, because concrete information cannot be provided until plans had been definitely clarified and adopted. Smaller organizations again depend on the processing and issuance of appropriate directives by superior bodies.

The majority of functionaries had already been informed as far back as May 1980 about the preparation and importance of the set of measures, but only in general terms. Thus far there is no concrete and factual information for the broad circle of working people. The main responsibility for this situation rests with economic personnel, without whose cooperation the implementation of the set of measures cannot be ensured. The introduction of the comprehensive system of quality control is also being impeded.

In my opinion the draft of the set of measures, despite its immense importance and undeniable necessity, still contains many open problems and taks that make its gradual implementation difficult. For example, ensuring the plan's proportions, drawing the balance sheet of raw materials and energy, and in the end also the still unresolved supplier-consumer relationship together with the conclusion of economic contracts belong to the pivotal tasks that still remain open. Many things are unresolved as regards the expansion and start of production of new, technically perfect products and the implementation of the results of our scientific development bases' research and development.

In short, we still have plenty to do.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ECONOMY COMMISSION DISCUSSES TASKS

AU072048 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "From the Session of the CPCZ Central Committee Commission"]

[Text] Prague, 4 November--Chaired by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, the national economy commission of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed this Tuesday in Prague the present economic and social development tasks following from the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The introductory report on these matters was submitted by Valdimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the CSSR's State Planning Commission. Afterward, the session, attended by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary; Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; the secretaries of the party's regional committees for industry and agriculture; and the ministers of production branches and construction, continued with a discussion.

The session of the CPCZ Central Committee's National Economy Commission yielded a number of suggestions on the solution of certain problems of current economic development and on the shaping of the socioeconomic policy for the next few years.

At the conclusion of the session, Comrade Josef Kempny recalled the necessity to consistently ensure along party lines all tasks pertaining to the preparation of the 1981 plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan; to deepen the working people's participation in managements and the creation and ensurance of plans; and to develop their initiative.

REGIONAL PARTY SECRETARIES CONFER ON PARTY TASKS

AU072015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Prague, 5 November--Chaired by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, an all-national conference of party secretaries for political-organizational work in the party's regional and city committees in Prague and Bratislava was held this Wednesday in Prague.

The agenda included the exchange of experience in working out the conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session for the preparations of both the annual members' meeting in basic organizations and of party conferences; and the topical questions of the CPCZ's internal life in the precongress period.

FUEL, POWER MINISTRY REPORTS SATISFACTORY ENERGY SUPPLY

AU072126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 2

[CTK report: "On Fuel Supply: Preparation for Winter Better Than Last Year"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Nov (CTK)--Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power provided information in Prague on Wednesday about the supply of the national economy and the population with fuels and power this winter.

The solid fuel situation this year has been developing more favorably than last year. However, the deliveries of graded coal are not fully covered because of the nonfulfillment of tasks by their chief producer, the North Bohemian brown coal mines of Most. Graded coal is therefore delivered to the market to the detriment of industrial consumers.

The dumps of powerplants contain 3.8 million tons of brown coal and 1.3 million tons of bituminous coal, which is more than last year. This was partly caused by a greater degree of the utilization of water to generate electricity and by the reliable operation of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant.

Thus far, the energy situation has been developing according to plan, and the supply of the national economy and of the population with electricity has been smooth. Economic incentives and socialist competition aimed at the conservation of fuels have also contributed to reduced consumption of electric power.

The delivery of heating gas should also be smooth, because underground reservoirs are holding more than 1.5 billion cubic meters of gas for this winter than last year.

However, the hitherto favorable balance sheet must not lead to complacency. Consumers should more intensively search for reserves in energy-intensive operations and introduce new, energy-efficient techniques.

The producers of energy themselves can also reduce their consumption. From development up to now, it arises chat electric powerplants and thermal plants of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power can fulfill the state plan's task aimed at reducing the consumption of standard fuels needed to generate electricity to 387 grams of standard fuel per 1 kilowatt hour. Fewer breakdowns of powerplant and distribution network equipment also can contribute to a smooth supply.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION DISCUSSES LAW ON SECURITY CORPS

AU072026 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Note in the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone..."]

[Text] The CSSR Government's Legislative Council convened this Tuesday in Prague under Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier. It discussed the draft of the CSSR Government decree on the financial economy of economic production units and enterprises; the drafts of other legal norms for ensuring [the implementation of] the "set of measures"; and the draft law which amends and complements Law No 100/1970 of the LEGAL DIGEST on the service conditions of the members of the National Security Corps.

COMMENTATOR NOTES CITIZENS CONSIDER CIVIL DEFENSE INEFFECTIVE

AU072046 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Petr Hirsch commentary in the column "Note": "For the Year 1981"]

[Text] Next year will make 30 years since the government approved the "Decree on the Basic Tasks and Duties of Civil Defense on Czechoslovakia's Territory." This is a round anniversary and will most surely provide opportunity for taking stock. But at the same time a number of new programs will be in full swing, such as "The Behavior and Activity of Personnel of Premises During an Air Raid"; and a professional-technical program under the motto "What every citizen should be able to do" is earmarked for men and women working in unified cooperative farms and state farms--it will deal with the treatment of possible injuries.

The workers of the "civil defense," both professionals and volunteers, have never had light work. They very often have had to, and frequently still have to, overcome a certain distrust among the citizens, a defeatism which can be summed up as follows: "What garbage, it would be of no damn use anyway...." It is surely superfluous to underscore that this opinion is quite incorrect. Deplorably, we still cannot eradicate the possibility of a war from our reality. And it is exactly the knowledge and skill acquired during the "civil defense" trainings that could emphatically reduce both losses in lives and material damages during such a conflict.

Next year more than 1 million of our citizens should take part in individual kinds of training. It is actually in their own interests that they approach them with real responsibility, as they merit because of their importance.

HUSAK INAUGURATES NEW SECTION OF PRAGUE METRO

LD080022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In the presence of a delegation of the CPCZ Central committee and the federal government, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the republic, today, on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, traffic was inaugurated on the second section of line "C" of the Prague Metro, from Kacerov to Jizni Mesto in the southern city.

The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government consisted of the federal premier, Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Korcak and Josef Lenart; candidate member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jidrich Polednik; and member of the Secertariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova.

Also present were the ambassador of the USSR Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, and other guests.

In the area of the Metro at Kacerov Comrade Gustav Husak and the other guests were welcomed by Antonin Kapek, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Committee of the CPCZ.

Participants in the cermonial inauguration went with bouquets of flowers, given them by young Pioneers, onto the platform where hitherto the first section of line "C" had ended. A report on the fulfillment of the joint socialist pledge of the Metro builders and on the completion of the construction of the second section of line "C" was given to Comrade Gustav Husak by the mayor of Prague, Zdenek Zuska. At the same time he hriefed him on the course of test running on the section A-2 the commissioning of which on 19 December will mark the completion of the task set by the 15th party congress.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, then cut a ribbon and symbolically inaugurated a new part of the Prague Metro.

HAVLIN DISCUSSES ROLE OF FILM INDUSTRY IN SOCIETY

AU072110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent "(KZ)" :"Aktiv Marking the 35th Anniversary of the Nationalization of Czechoslovak Cinematography; Film--an Important Instrument of Education"]

[Excerpts] The workers [pracovnici] of our film industry held a working aktiv in the Prague movie theater "Pasaz" on Wednesday marking the 35th anniversary of the nationalization of Czechoslovak cinematography. The aktiv was attended by Comrade Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Miroslav Mueller, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's department of culture; national artist Jaroslav Balik, deputy chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Theater Artists; and other guests.

In his speech, Comrade J. Havlin said among other things:

Our party and socialist state do not tell artists how to create, but lead them to the awareness of the responsibility for the influence they exert on people's minds and emotions.

In our life there is no place for art that meets with the sympathy of our ideological enemies, art that is indifferent to the endeavors of our socialist state, that estranges man from reality and distorts that reality. There is no place in our movie theaters for works that elicit bad qualities in people, that lead to hopelessness, cynical views of the world, pessimism and the admiration of violence. These viewpoints must also be implemented in the cultural-political work in the sphere of film making, in film distribution and especially when it comes to purchases of films made by capitalist movie companies.

Meanwhile, one has to effectively popularize and express as much appreciation as possible to films that create an atmosphere of constructive [budovatelsky] elan, an irreconcilability toward shortcomings, obstacles to socialist construction, antisocial phenomena and their carriers.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR--In Prague on 30 October, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received W. Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, in connection with the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 80 p 2 AU] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Pedro Luis Torres, Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the end of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Nov 80 LD]

OUTGOING IRISH AMBASSADOR--In Prague on 30 October, Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Tadgh O'Sullivan, ambassador of the Republic of Ireland to the CSSR, in connection with the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--The 12th session of the CSSR-Hungarian subcommittee for construction and the construction materials industry ended on 30 October in Kaszthely, Hungary, with the signing of a protocol. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Prague, 5 Nov (CTK)--A basic cooperation contract for 1981-85 was signed here Wednesday between the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Pragoinvest, CKD Praha and the Yugoslav Rade Koncar Zagreb enterprise. The contract provides for long-term industrial cooperation in the production of traction motors for rail vehicles, and trade and technological cooperation in the sphere of their development, production and sale. Export and import will be ensured by Pragoinvest and Rade Koncar, and the value of mutual supplies will reach 20 million dollars from each side. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 5 Nov 80 LD]

AWARD TO PARTY OFFICIAL--Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Prague city party committee, handed over today the Order of Victorious February to Emil Mertl, member of the Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague Ninth District party committee. The high distinction was conferred on Comrade Mertal by the president of the republic on the occasion of the former's 60th birthday and as a token of appreciation for his high involvement in the interest of victory and building of socialism in our country. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 29 Oct 80 LD]

SLOVAK HARVEST PROGRESS--Potatoes in Slovakia have been gathered from 94.5 percent of the planted area thus far. As regards sugar beets, a total of 1,156,000 tons--or 52.6 percent of the planned quantity--was procured by 31 October. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 1 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

AU071615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 80 p 1

["Erich Honecker Congratulates Ronald Reagan on Election"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Governor Ronald Reagan:

Very esteemed Mr Governor,

I convey my congratulations to you on your success in the election for the Presidency of the United States of America.

I express the hope that the further development of relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the United States of America will be able to contribute toward strengthening peace, improving the international climate and continuing detente.

KAEUBLER VIEWS REAGAN'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

DW071559 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Horst Kaeubler report on Ronald Reagan's Los Angeles press conference]

[Text] Dear listeners, prior to retiring to his California ranch for a rest, the newly elected U.S. president gave information on his future plans. Speaking in Los Angeles, from his election headquarters, Reagan said that work is proceeding on the development of the new administration which will come into being on 20 January.

The journalists learned that an interim foreign policy committee has been set up under the supervision of 120 foreign and military policy advisers, who supported Reagan in the election campaign. This body is supposed to formulate the basic U.S. foreign policy which the new Washington administration intends to pursue.

Reagan mentioned the following names as members of that body: former president Ford; Senator Tower, the new chairman of the [word indistinct] committee; General Haig, former NATO commander in chief; Eugene Rostow, who held high posts in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations before becoming one of the founders of the Committee on the Present Danger, Donald Rumsfeld, the former Pentagon chief; George Shultz, secretary of the treasury under Nixon; Richard Allen, Reagan's foreign political chief strategist in the election campaign and Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state. The newly elected president simultaneously appointed three Democrats engaged in arms problems to [word indistinct] among them Senator Jackson, to point out that his future foreign policy will be based on the support of two parties in Congress.

The question was asked how SALT problems will develop. Reagan mentioned the congratulatory telegram from Leonid Brezhnev, who expressed hope for an improvement of Soviet-American relations and for an end to the arms race. Reagan said that since Carter's time in office has not run out, he does not want to interfere in U.S. foreign policy. He indicated that disarmament talks with the USSR will be linked with the settlement of other problems. That is a deviation from the current Soviet-American negotiation principle that disarmament problems of first rate significance for international security must not be intermixed with other problems.

A question was asked about the future relations of the United States with the alliance partners on the background of America's confrontation policy worrying the states of Western Europe. Reagan said that his administration will have more consultations with its alliance partners in the interest of strengthening NATO.

A question on the Middle East was interesting. Reagan (?avoided) any mention of Camp David. He merely stressed the necessity of a settlement from which he ruled out the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

And eventually there was Latin America. Reagan announced that his administration will not be inactive in preventing the further deterioration of relations between the United States and the Latin American subcontinent.

Reagan's first press conference after Tuesday's election victory was not scheduled to go into details. But the general insecurity with regard to Washington's future strategy made it inevitable that questions about U.S. foreign policy dominated this first press conference in Los Angeles.

HONECKER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIAN STATE VISIT, ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD100812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0757 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, left on Monday morning for a 4-day state visit to Austria. He was invited by Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria.

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the chairman of the State Council was seen off by the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager and Erich Mielke; deputy chairmen of the State Council, Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Prof Dr Heinrich Hoffmann as well as other GDR personages.

Dr Ernst Sucharipa, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Austria in the GDR, was present.

Arrival in Vienna

LD100926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 10 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Austria on Monday morning for a state visit lasting several days. He was invited by federal president Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, who, with Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and other personages, welcomed him most cordially at Vienna-Schwechat Airport.

After the honor guard reception the federal president accompanied his guest to his residence, the Imperial Hotel in the center of Vienna.

DRA: RAIL TRAFFIC WITH POLAND INTERRUPTED 9 NOVEMBER

LD100830 Hamburg DPA in German 0109 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 10 Nov (DPA)--The West Berlin newspaper DER ABEND reports in its Monday edition that rail traffic between the GDR and Poland was interrupted on Sunday afternoon. It quotes its reporter in Warsaw, who says that a Warsaw-East Berlin express was sent back again by the GDR authorities. The GDR is also said not to be issuing any more visas for Polish citizens.

LEADERS ATTEND OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

LD072220 East Belin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN)--A festive meeting of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers was held in Berlin today in honor of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The participants in the demonstration of steadfast friendship with the Soviet Union gave a very cordial welcome in the German State Opera House Unter den Linden to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members of the party and state leadership. The festive address was given by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The Don Cossacks state song and dance group from the USSR performed a festive program.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD071622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] West Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN)--A festive wreath-laying ceremont marking the 63d anniversary of the GOSR took place today at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in West Berlin's Tiergarten district. Present at the ceremony were Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Administration.

Others present included the ambassadors of the socialist states in the GDR, representatives of other friendly countries, representatives of national liberation movements, representatives of the missions and general consulates of the socialist states in West Berlin, members of the SEW Executive Bureau, and representatives of West Berlin's democratic organization.

USSR Ambassador's Reception

LD080015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN)--On the evening of the 63d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution the USSR's ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, gave a festive reception on Friday. Very cordially welcomed to the embassy in Berlin Unter den Linden were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the members of the Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, as well as other members of the GDR party and state leadership who had earlier attended the festive event in the state opera.

Present from the Soviet side were the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, the member of the Military Council and head of the group's Political Administration, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, the delegation of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR led by Leonid Ulyanov, other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and embassy diplomats. Other guests were members of the diplomatic corps in the GDR capital.

WEST, FRG FIND NEW VARIANT OF ENLARGING ARMED FORCES

DW071600 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1227 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Egbert von Frankenberg commentary]

[Text] The FRG press recently reported that a naval unit of the Federal Navy made up of more than a dozen destroyers, frigates, submarines, and supply ships has embarked for exercises to the Arctic Ocean, in other words to maritime areas between Greenland, Iceland, Norway, and Spitsbergen. Once again FRG warships are steering a course in the Arctic Ocean on which Hitler's large battleships Scharnhorst and Tirpitz had already sailed unsuccessfully in World War II.

What is being said about the reasons is that the Bundeswehr leadership regrets the hitherto narrowminded mission--as it is put--for the Federal Navy since all it has to do is safeguard the Baltic Sea exits and the access routes to the large ports on the FRG North Sea Coast.

At the same time the question is being raised on Hardt-Hoehe in Bonn in a grand German, chauvinist manner whether the protection of the shipping routes for the world's second biggest export nation should be left to chance. This question, which camouflages the ulterior motives, is intended to divert attention from the military objectives of the Bundeswehr leadership. In reality the polar sea operation is part of the new military policy of the Bundeswehr ministry which climaxes in the thesis that the intensified involvement of the United States in the Middle East must be compensated in Europe through greater efforts on the part of the Europeans themselves. This can be also verified in the newspaper RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT.

In other words, a dangerous argument is being hammered home to the FRG user of mass media. Now that the United States is engaged and tied up with fleets, air forces and rapid deployment forces not only in Central and Latin America, but also in the Near and Middle East, on all seas, in northeast Africa, and above all in the Persian Gulf, the NATO and FRG armed forces must also become active on their part outside their alliance area as well. In Bonn such a provocation is called distribution of labor and burdens in the NATO area. And part of this is the new naval policy of the FRG.

Moreover, a far more rapid mobilization of all Bundeswehr reserves and reservists is to be organized, for according to RHEINISCHER MERKUR, the Soviet Union might place a ring around the Persian Gulf and thus block the sea routes with the West. This task, the Bonn politicians say, cannot be left up to the United States alone. Therefore, the gaps emerging in the West European region as a result of a potential pullout of U.S. troops must be replenished. We see a new variant for the planned ground forces enlargement of the Bundeswehr emerge.

What one learns, finally, is that the Federal Republic has assumed the task of extending greater help in economic, financial, and above all in military respect to the NATO partner Turkey, who is standing on shaky legs. For this, too, there is a hedged justification since Turkey has a geostratigical key position not only along NATO's southeastern flank. For the defense of the Middle East, too, the West herein has a starting position of inestimable rank. Jointly with other adventurous steps by Bonn, such irresponsible plans are not new and have been mapped out long in advance.

What remains is this conclusion. The Bundeswehr wants to have a decisive say on the northern and southern flanks of NATO threatening the Soviet Union. All told, what is at stake is the change in the military power ratio in the world to the advantage of imperialism. Hence the thesis of the so-called division of labor.

And a new element is added directly. U.S. ambassador to Bonn Stoessel demanded that for the purpose of carrying out a big-lift operation with six divisions of the U.S. Army their entire gear be stockpiled in the FRG. Concretely this means that new depot space, repair services, employment of maintenance personnel, establishment of new units of the Bundeswehr for logistics and the supply of the U.S. units. These demands will burden the federal budget with several billion marks in addition each year.

Now the FRG citizen knows what he will be facing with the so-called distribution of burdens.

AUTHORITIES PROTEST REPEATED FRG VIOLATIONS OF AIRSPACE

LD072302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2159 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN)--In the past few days violations of GDR airspace by the FRG have increased in a worrisome fashion. On Tuesday a single-engined plane from the FRG with the aircraft marking D-ENXO again violated GDR airspace three times in a provocative manner in the Magdeburg, Schwerin and Rostock Bezirke. The airspace violator was forced to land on GDR territory. After the landing the occupant of the plane, FRG citizen Gerhard Rudolf Dehn, was handed over to the appropriate GDR authorities for a clarification of the causes which led to the airspace violations. It is only thanks to the circumspect action of the forces responsible for safeguarding the GDR airspace that there were no serious consequences as a result of these airspace violations.

These repeated airspace violations represent a gross disregard for international law. They also led to a serious threat to air safety in the GDR airspace.

The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG made a strong protest at the FRG's federal chancellor's office against these violations of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that steps would be taken on the part of the appropriate FRG authorities to prevent violations of GDR airspace in the future.

Salzwedel Kreis Violation

AU072007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 1 November 1980 a single engine aircraft from the FRG violated GDR airspace in Salzwedel Kreis in a provocative manner.

The permanent GDR representation to the FRG resolutely protested at the FRG federal chancelery against this new violation of GDR airspace contrary to international law and drew attention to the fact that the pertinent FRG organs must bear sole responsibility for the resulting consequences.

AUTHORITIES ARREST BORDER VIOLATORS; GUARD KILLED

West Berliner Arrested

AU072044 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 30 October 1980 GDR Border Guards caught redhanded and arrested Berlin (West) resident Ronald Klussmann because of crimes committed under misuse of the entry and visitors regulations. Specifically, the agent purposefully spied out the border area for the purpose of organizing dangerous attacks against the GDR state border. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

Violator Detained

AU072045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 4 November 1980 a male violated the GDR state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis. The border violator was detained; he carried no identification documents.

He was passed on to the appropriate GDR organs for determination of his identity as well as of the details of the border violation.

Border Guard Killed

AU072050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--According to a report from the press office of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, an attack of grave consequences on the GDR state border took place on 4 November 1980 in the Schoenwalde area.

Private First-Class Ulrich Steinhauer was treacherously murdered while discharging his responsible duty of protecting the GDR state border. The killer escaped to West Berlin. The GDR prosecutor general has addressed a request to the competent (West) Berlin organs that the fugitive criminal be detained and extradited.

The competent GDR organs have extended their deep sympathy to the guard's dependents.

OFFICIAL SED-SWISS LABOR PARTY TALKS BEGIN 7 NOV

LD080018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 7 Nov (ADN)--Official talks between the SED Central Committee delegation led by Werner Felfe, Politburo member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk Executive, and a delegation of the Swiss Labor Party (PDAS) led by PDAS Secretary General Armand Magnin started in Geneva on Friday. Other members of the delegation are Central Committee Politburo members Hansjoerg Hofer, Andre Muret and Andre Hediger.

The SED delegation leader reported on the diverse preparations of the over 2 million party members and the GDR working people for the 10th SED Congress. He underlined that socialism in the GDR has undergone a stable development in the last 10 years and consists in a firm relation of trust between party and working people. Despite increasingly difficult international conditions, the GDR will continue to follow its principle of raising the standard of living and safeguarding social gains in firm allinace with the Soviet Union.

Armand Magnin for his part reported on the work of the PDAS and underlined the complex conditions facing the party. Among other things he pointed to the large-scale anticommunist campaign of incitement to which the PDAS is exposed. The party, he said, sees itself as both a national and internationalist party.

In the course of the talks, which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere and marked by mutual understanding, the two sides noted their agreement on the most important vital questions of the age. They reaffirmed their readiness to step up their efforts by the side of all progressive forces, in order to stop the arms race, to reach a just political settlement of all existing conflicts and to safeguard peace as the most important possession of mankind. They underlined the importance for detente in Europe of the further development of mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Switzerland.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SYRIA OPEN IN BERLIN 9 NOVEMBER

LD100204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN)--The fifth meeting of the GDR-Syrian Intergovernmental Economic Committee began in Berlin on Sunday with a positive assessment of bilateral cooperation. At a plenary session the committee chairmen, Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy prime minister for economic affairs, noted with satisfaction the dynamic and successful development of the mutlifaceted relations of close friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity, particularly since the visit to the GDR in October 1978 by the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syrian Arab Republic President Hafiz al-Asad. Economic and industrial cooperation, they said, have reached a high level. 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah praised the active support rendered by the GDR to the Syrian people in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The Syrian Government delegation to the fifth meeting of the intergovernmental economic committee arrived Sunday at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

FISCHER RECEIVES CONCENTRATION CAMP COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD092210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN)--The GDR minister for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, has received a delegation of representatives of the International Auschwitz Committee, the International Sachsenhausen Committee and the International Ravensbrueck Committee, who handed to him an appeal addressed to the Madrid meeting of the CSCE member states calling for an end to the arms race and a more secure peace.

Emphatic support is given to the proposal for the convening of a political conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is also noted with concern that in some countries neofascist and neo-Nazi activities have increased considerably, in contradiction to UN resolutions and conventions.

The signatories to these documents appeal urgently to the states participating in the Madrid conference to do their utmost to create a climate of trust between the states and to stabilize and continue the process of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Oskar Fischer assured the representatives of the international committees of antifascist resistance fighters that the GDR would purposefully continue its policy aimed at peace, security and detente; at the Madrid meeting it would actively press for concrete results in all areas of the Final Act which gave fresh impulses to the safeguarding of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. The priority task was to achieve measures toward military detente in Europe.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET HARVESTING--Working people of the GDR's sugar industry have processed more than 1.5 million tons of sugar beets since the onset of this year's campaign. The enterprises which are operating round the clock require 60,000 tons daily of these root crops for the production of white sugar. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD101024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Bulgarian foreign minister has arrived in Budapest. Petur Mladenov was invited by Frigyes Puja for an official, friendly visit.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO ALGERIA BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD092359 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Nov (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Bela Havasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary accredited to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who will shortly be proceeding to his post.

APRO, PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT SWEDEN, HOLD TALKS

AU072017 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG In Hungarian 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Antal Apro's Stockholm Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Swedish parliament, a Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, traveled to Sweden for an official visit on Wednesday. Following its program in Sweden, the delegation will pay an official visit to Finland at the invitation of the Finnish parliament.

To see off the delegation, Torsten Hylander and Osmo Vainola, ambassadors in Hungary of the Kingdom of Sweden and Republic of Finland respectively, appeared at Ferihegy Airport.

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation arrived in Stockholm on Wednesday. To welcome it, Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Swedish parliament, and other leading parliamentary figures appeared at Stockholm Arlanda Airport.

Antal Apro and the delegation visited Swedish foreign minister Ola Ullsten and discussed with him several important issues of international life and relations between our countries. Following the meeting, the delegation met with Ingemund Bengtsson at the Swedish parliament building. They informed each other about the activity and tasks of the Swedish and Hungarian parliaments. In the evening, Ingemund Bengtsson gave a festive dinner in honor of the delegation.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA 9 NOVEMBER

LD092012 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Nov (MTI)--A Hungarian governmental delegation left for Ulaanbaatar on Sunday to attend the 14th session of the Hungarian-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for technical-scientific and economic cooperation. The delegation is headed by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, co-chairman of the commission.

REAGAN VICTORY ENTAILS NO 'FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE'

LD061018 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 Nov (MTI)--Reagan's election has not as yet entailed any fundamental change in the world, writes the Washington correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG in a commentary carried by the Thursday editions of the HSWP central organ.

It is not so much that Reagan won the elections. Rather Carter lost them, the commentary runs.

Carter had neither the strength nor the courage to avail himself of the not-at-all insignificant roots of presidential power and build a dam into the way of the rightist wave sweeping the country. True that Carter saw the wave coming already a year ago. It was carrying drifts of often humiliating external events which also threatened to curtail the power of "omnipotent America" like the Iranian revolution, the hostage drama, the OPEC (?provisions) and the temporarily lamed car traffic in the United States. However, Carter risked a ride on the conservative wave back to the White House for another four years.

Now he is paying the price of this calculation mistake however high it may be. He was too late to realize that he had helped strengthen a trend which eventually rejected him as not quite enough of a "patriot" and not quite "tough" enough.

He was [word indistinct] to assume the role of "peace candidate" in the past week. His rather (?awkward) and transparent attempt "to don again his 1976 election cloak" came belatedly too and very few people appreciated it anyway. On the other hand there was nothing he could do in the [word indistinct] of facts. He made the supreme importance of SALT II a key slogan of his campaign finish. But it was also him who made the Senate put aside SALT, which he was anxious lately to (?publicly) accept as the master piece of his years in office.

Reagan did admit in the TV debate with Carter that he did not approve SALT II (?as it) was written, but what did Carter do? After coming into office he upset all agreements the former President Republican Gerald Ford reached with Soviet leaders in Vladivostock, only to sign after years of negotiation SALT II. The commentator points out that at the same time Reagan made promises during his election campaign which could eventually make him repeat the same mistake he was blaming on Carter.

No president can overlook international political realities and go unpunished, runs the commentary adding: One can only hope that Reagan would learn from the mistake of his office predecessor. "So far Reagan only has had to count with moods-ridden electors. Shortly, however, new factors will influence his deeds. Let us mention here the West European allies of the United States who can hardly imagine the future of their countries without detente and peaceful coexistence with the socialist world. Let us speak about the persevering adherence of the developing countries to their independence and to refusing imperialist intervention. Let us remind of the open Chinese antagonism towards Reagan's person. And naturally one must speak about the virtual power and international influence of the socialist world, which one may temporarily neglect or underestimate during an election campaign but never do the same at the presidential bureau in the White House. Mention should be made of the pending negotiations on European nuclear armament which touches the sphere of global military power relations. There are much more issues of international life which after election rhetorics confront those with the facts of life who will soon take over the control of the United States", ends the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

PROSPECTS OF SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS 'DIFFICULT TO FORECAST'

LE071034 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 7 Nov 80

["On the Prospects of Soviet-American Relations"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 7 Nov (MTI)--What developments are to be expected in Soviet-American relations in a period when Ronald Reagan, the newly elected president will rule in the White House? The question is raised in an article Friday's NEPSZABADSAG.

A propos of the recent American presidential elections the article entitled "Key Question of World Politics" examines the international political implications of any developments in Soviet-American relations and the prospects of the relations of the two superpowers.

"The experiences of the recent years-positive and negative developments alike-have shown beyond any doubt that in the whole system of international contacts the relations of the Soviet Union and the United States are of paramount importance.... It was thus quite understandable that the world was relieved to learn in the early 1970's the significant change in the two state's relations, from cold war towards relaxation of tension, stresses the Budapest paper adding: "The developments of the early 1970s-the signing of SALT I agreement on the basic principles of the relations and on reduction of the danger of a nuclear war-inspired improvement in the whole spectrum of East-West ties, reduced the risk of a devastating nuclear war and played an immense part in that the Helsinki conference could be duly prepared and held."

"The Soviet Union's initiatives and the coordinated proposals of the socialist countries which served military detente, limitation of armament and the deepening of international trust, would have made it possible to continue the path the world entered. These were not propagandistic motions but thoroughly elaborated programs which departed from the principle of equal security, duly observed the interests of the other party and aimed at reduction of military confrontation. Unfortunately fresh obstacles were put into the way of detente after Helsinki, inseparable from the new negative changes in American politics", NEPSZABADSAG states referring to the negative changes in the U.S. foreign political line brought about by a shifting of power. While in the first years of the past decade the supporters of realistic adaptation had the decisive word in U.S. foreign politics, in the subsequent years the opponents of such adaptation gained the upper hand. "In such a situation the Carter administration chose not to build a breakwater to rightist wave but rather to ride this wave", NEPSZABADSAG points out. It then quotes some anti-detente and anti-Soviet measures adopted by the Carter administration. "... It would be difficult to call this anything else but a step dictated by an overwhelming desire to win momentary political advantage (and let us add here: a presumed political advantage, while long-term political interests are completely overlooked)."

The Carter administration had neither diplomatic feats nor a consistent foreign policy to look back upon when it started the 1980 election campaign, NEPSZABADSAG remarks.

Quoting the campaign statements of Reagan the daily underlines: "Those Reagan statements drew the greatest public attention which concerned Soviet-American relations and the limitation of armament. He claimed that although he was a supporter of disarmament and wanted agreement with the Soviet Union on strategic arms, he was against SALT II and implied that he considered American 'ascendency' necessary. NEPSZABADSAG adds, however, that "For some time Reagan has stopped to urge military ascendency so keenly as he did earlier. In his TV debate with Carter he deemed it necessary to pronounce that 'the number one priority is to secure world peace. It was also remarkable that shortly before the end of the campaign a fairly wide committee of foreign political advisors was set up with former President Ford and former Secretary of State Kissinger also acting on it."

"It is very difficult to forecast at the moment what policy the incoming president Ronald Reagan would pursue. It is obvious that the relative decisions-personal ones included--are much more important than campaign-rhetorics. There are historical examples indicating that after they are sworn in the American presidents tend to keep towards the centre. There are also some parallels: the Republican president who came from the 'far right' and was still able to appreciate realities. Apparently there are [words indistinct]

RAILROAD WORKERS UNION MEETS AT DUNAKESZI 8-9 November

Supplement to Report

LD082306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Gabor Dombovari report on the 10th congress of the Hungarian Railroad Workers' Unions']

[Text] The 2-day congress of the Railroad Workers' Union opened in the Attila Jozsef cultural center at Dunakeszi this morning, with almost 300 delegates taking part. The congress is to hear an account of the work carried out during the past 5 years, will debate the leadership's report and will determine the future tasks of the trade union.

After the opening, Secretary General Ferenc Koszorus gave a verbal supplementary to the written report of the central leadership. He said that the position of railroad workers has improved considerably. Wages have increased and housing conditions have improved. However, the 191 hours of work [per month] is still out of the question; at present this is between 220 and 240 hours. Consequently, in certain posts it is impossible to have free days and holidays. What cannot be tolerated for long is that the use made of the workers is, in some areas, 30 percent and in others 200 percent. It must be insured that at least the minimal numbers are present at every place of work by the planned reduction and redeployment of nonmanual workers and with the help of better work organization.

The secretary general said that goods transport increased only to a slight extent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan period and in the sphere of passenger transport there was a decrease. This can be changed in the next plan period only by the rapid improvement of the quality of the services provided. For example, the standard of railroad catering is far from what the traveling public rightly expects.

Health provisions for the workers were also discussed. These have also improved but the development of the network of industrial health services remains a fundamental need.

The secretary general said that the level of the railroadmen's income should be maintained in such a way that at the same time the burden of work on the employees would also be reduced. There are opportunities for this even in the conditions of smaller material resources by applying a better organization of the labor force, technical development and planning.

The report criticized the ingrained and old-fashioned methods of management. Secretary General Ferenc Koszorus noted that, in place of these methods, there should be the kind of professional leadership that can think independently, is ready to take the initiative and is better suited to present-day conditions. He also said that the trade union was in agreement concerning the direction of the development of the railroads for example, with the improvement of the quality of services, because the requirements of quantity are not expected to increase.

Milklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, also addressed the trade union congress. He stressed that the party would continue to rely on the work of the trade unions which should be independent, full of initiatives and permeated by a sense of responsibility. He also spoke about the fact that trade unions should carry out their tasks in the protection of workers' interests in a proper way.

Pullai on Past Shortcomings

LD092026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The congress of the Railroad Workers' Trade Union began yesterday. Gabor Dombovari reports on this morning's events: The debate over the report continued this morning.

The first speaker informed the congress about the living conditions of retired railroad workers, particularly about the difficult circumstances of those on low persions. He complained that pensioners still capable of work were not used on a sufficiently wide scale, even though in many areas their work was needed.

Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts, said in his contribution to the debate that during the past 5 years the whole country paid greater attention to the railroads. This was no accident: The railway workers did a very good job. They met the transport needs of the economy. Even so, the production figures did not develop as planned. However, this did not apply only to the railroads.

Among the results, Arpad Pullai mentioned the modernization of the tracks, improvements in staff catering and many other factors which had a favorable effect on the mood and circumstances of the railroadmen. However, as the minister pointed out, the work was not without shortcomings during these 5 years. He regarded the criticisms, particularly as regards the quality of the services, the slow average speed of trains and nonobservance of the timetable, as justified. He expressed the conviction that the economic functioning of the railroad cannot be secured in the future unless there are qualitative changes, unless the railroads undertake a reevaluation of their activities as a whole. Adjustments must be made to the changes in the world economy; after all, a great deal has changed. By now the railroads face competition and thus they have to seek out customers at home, just as in the sphere of transit traffic, Arpad Pullai said.

Conclusion, Election of Offices

LD092242 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Nov (MTI)--The 10th Congress of the Trade Union of Hungarian Railway Workers continued work on Sunday with debate.

One of the topics dominating the speeches was work emulation drive and its further development. The speakers emphasized that, while outlining targets, attention should be paid to actual tasks and not to outdated basic figures and transport plans embracing circumstances that do not depend on railwaymen. The congress was addressed by Hungarian Transport and Post Minister Arpad Pullai. Referring to cooperation among various service branches of the railways, he underlined that it was highly important for economical and better work by the network. Agreeing with the leadership of the trade union, Arpad Pullai also mentioned that in the coming years the sum appropriated for social welfare purposes should be used rationally and nothing should be spared out of the fund.

Many of the delegates said that the trade union should take a firmer stand for suitable working conditions and pay greater attention than earlier to the railwaymen's individual interests and problems.

After general secretary Ferenc Koszorus summed up the debate, the congress adopted a resolution providing guidelines for the trade union's work in the coming years as well as recommendations regarding work emulation drive, workplace democracy, wage policy, housing allotment and organized holiday facilities.

The 10th Congress of the Trade Union of Hungarian Railway Workers concluded with the election of leading bodies and office-bearers. Jeno Gyocsi was re-elected president and Ferenc Koszorus general secretary. Ildiko Tolnai and Bela Szemok were elected secretaries.

FERENC HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

LD091554 Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Test] Budapest, (MTI) Nov 11--The November 7 issue of MAGYAR KIRLAP published an interview with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, on the development of Hungarian national economy in 1980, the tendencies which have emerged so far in this year.

In connection with the realization of this year's national economic plan Ferenc Havasi pointed out that "We still have to work much for fulfilling the plan", but the economic policy target set down at the HSWP Central Committee's session in December 1978, and strengthened at the 12th congress, which placed improving Hungarian national economy's equilibrium in the centre of economic work, subordinating to this the proportions of economic growth and distribution as well, is being successfully realized this year, too.

Speaking of the moderation in the Hungarian foreign trade balance's deterioration Ferenc Havasi said: "The tendency of improvement which began last year is continuing, which means that--in spite of numerous factors making this more difficult--the equilibrium of foreign trade balance will probably develop more favorably than planned in 1980. We can realistically reckon with the fact that the balance's deficit will be smaller than envisaged, and within this the equilibrium of the non-rouble accounting traffic can be significantly more favourable than planned. At the same time it follows from this that the debt will grow more moderately than calculated. Thus if we depart from the most important efforts of this year's plan, we can state that our national economy is developing basically in harmony with the economic policy targets."

This year the growth of Hungarian national income will probably not reach the envisaged 3-3.5 percent. "Both favourable and unfavourable factors are reflected in this", noted Ferenc Havasi. Then continued: "Although we are beginning to break ourselves of the habit of over-evaluating the significance of the growth pace, we cannot say, of course, that its degree is of minor importance; thus I am not saying that I consider the moderation of growth in itself a virtue of our economy. Nonetheless, the change, that with determined consistency we keep the growth of our economy in harmony with the possibilities of economic sale--contrary to the recurring processes before 1979--is undoubtedly advantageous. In other words I can say: If we have to choose between moderation and the autotelic--and unreasonably burdening foreign trade balance--growth, then it is more proper to settle for the former. This is, in the end, the favourable side of the moderation of growth. Unfavourable, however, is that those efficiency, structural changes with which the plan reckoned, have not as yet emerged in the degree expected."

Ferenc Havasi referred to the fact that the production of the whole of Hungarian industry somewhat decreased in the first nine months of 1980, and will probably develop similarly to last year's level by the end of the year, although the plan reckoned with a 3.5-4 percent increase of production. "It is, however, important for me to note that such favourable changes are expressed in this as the more rational energy consumption, and this latter resulted in an increase of such degree in the production in mining and energy industry that it reduced gross production by about one [words indistinct]

In connection with the development of the living standard Ferenc Havasi referred to the economic policy target which is aimed at establishing the unambiguous harmony between living conditions and the economic results. "This also means that if the national income increases more moderately than [word indistinct] then the proportion which can be distributed also decreases. This year primarily the sum turned to accumulation. Within this the development of fixed means is moderated. The consumption of the population, however, will increase, although in a small degree. We consider supply to goods to invariably be of outstanding significance... It is very important that the infra-structural degree of supply improving the living conditions, the general state of society, improve more vigorously than planned this year as well. If we work well, there is a chance that more homes be built by the end of the year than planned, that the number of hospital beds increase in quantity surpassing the planned, and the kindergarten accomodations expand in a greater degree than calculated", said Ferenc Havasi in an interview with MAGYAR HIRLAP.

ARMY CONDUCTS JOINT EXERCISES WITH SOVIET UNITS

LD081830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] In accordance with the training plan and long-standing tradition, exercises of units of the Polish Army and the northern group of the Soviet Army have taken place at an open-air training ground. The Polish and Soviet soldiers, in joint exercises, passed the test of mastering fighting techniques. The exercises were a good way of perfecting the battle readiness of the two armies and the action between commanders and staffs at various levels, and of strengthening and deepening the friendship and Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, born in the years of World War II.

Further on Maneuvers

LD091208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpts] It has become traditional for soldiers of the Polish Army and the Soviet Army to meet on open-air training grounds. Meetings of subunits serve not only to perfect the soldier's craft but also to deepen mutual contacts and consolidate friendship. Recently, on the eve of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on one of the training grounds of the Pomorze Military District, such joint training took place. Here is an account by our reporters:

[First reporter] On one of the open-air training grounds of the Pomorze Military District, mechanized subunits of the Polish Army and Soviet Army are holding an exercise. The soldiers of the northern group of the Soviet Army and the Pomorze Military District are jointly preparing to carry out the next battle task. At our reporters' stand, the exercises are being observed by Lt Col Ryszard Blazejczyk, Lt Col Aleksander Guzev and Maj (Zdzislaw Lesniewski).

[Second reporter] The artillery is preparing to attack.

[First reporter] Tomorrow is the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The soldiers obviously know this, feel this and have certainly been preparing for a long time.

[Second reporter] [sound of gunfire] That was firing at charges laid in a [word indistinct] minefield. The exercises [word indistinct] to the left and to the right are tanks; they are travelling in columns on the roads. There is no fear that any of the columns will enter a minefield. The joint task has been fulfilled. The Polish battalion, as the second group of the regiment, [words indistinct] has been brought into battle. The Soviet Army battalion has also crushed [word indistinct] the infantry troops of the enemy; has repulsed the counterattack by brigade vehicles and has gone (?in pursuit) of the [word indistinct] enemy. In carrying out the pursuit, the battalions must face a regulated [as heard] canal. This is not a simple task. A regulated canal has the characteristic that its (?banks) are [word indistinct] and the exit of vehicles, mechanized vehicles and battle trucks causes great trouble.

[First reporter] The only bridge over the canal has been blown up [loud explosion]. At the same time, to [words indistinct] prolonged charges have been fired, which (?made) a passage in the minefield. The passage has been made. The artillery is carrying out heavy firing on [word indistinct] (?sides) allow the infantry battalion [word indistinct] to push through.

They are already close to the canal. A tank is at this moment passing through a gap in the antiflood barrier. The first wave of infantry is crossing the canal. In the meantime, Soviet subunits are preparing for the passage of [word indistinct].

[Second reporter] The engineering troops are at the moment starting to build permanent bridges over the canal.

Polish, Soviet Captains Interviewed

LD091232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Interview with Captain Wladyslaw [surname indistinct] and Captain Viktor (Voloskov), "commanders of two fraternal subunits" taking part in the Polish-Soviet military exercises at the Pomorze Military District training grounds on November, conducted by unidentified Warsaw Radio correspondent of the "Radio Military Magazine No 1232" program; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Wladyslaw] The exercises were a success. We learned how to carry out many new tasks and, well, the most important thing is that we [word indistinct] perfected the cooperation of our troops.

[Correspondent] Which element of the exercise will stay longest in your memory?

[(Voloskov) in Russian] [Sentence indistinct] We acted together with servicemen of the Polish Army--we stormed [words indistinct].

[Wladyslaw] Together with the Soviet comrades, we overcame the water obstacles [as heard] during a march and in fighting. The comrades use equipment different from ours and in this connection we could exchange many experiences.

[Correspondent] You got to know each other just before these joint exercises.

[Wladyslaw] Yes, our acquaintance [word indistinct] is a week old, [word indistinct] We jointly (?looked over the course), we trained the soldiers together, preparing for the exercises and today we jointly carried out the (?obstacle course).

[Correspondent] Have the bonds of friendship created over these several days, the knowledge that beside you is a good friend helped you to execute the (?tasks you set)?

[Wladyslaw] Definitely. I knew that I could count on the soldiers of Viktor's subunit, that we would achieve our objective jointly. Each of us knew his task well, our soldiers knew their tasks and each of us was certain that he could count on his neighbor.

[(Voloskov)] [Passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] [Word indistinct] The results of the first joint exercises [word indistinct].

[Wladyslaw] Well, apart from the friendships which we will certainly keep, and apart from getting a more profound knowledge of the language, there will be many memories of the days on the training ground.

BBC on Media, Maneuvers

TA091540 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 9 Nov 80

[From Radio Newsreel]

[Text] For our first report, we go to Poland where the authorities have given fresh details of joint military exercises which they have been holding with Soviet forces already stationed in the country. Our Warsaw correspondent, Tim Sebastian, says that while the Poles have described the exercises as routine, they appear to be giving them unusual publicity.

[Begin recording] Last night Warsaw television showed a film of tanks and artillery movement. This morning the state radio carried detailed reports of maneuvers saying their aim was to deepen mutual contact and consolidate friendship.

The authorities have spent the last few days [word indistinct] their alliance with the Russians at a time of renewed tension in the country. It may be no coincidence that they are doing it again just 1 day before the Supreme Court gives the crucial ruling on the unions' dispute with the government. Western experts though describe the reports of maneuvers as extremely unusual. To begin with, exercises of this kind would normally occur several weeks earlier in the year. Just a few days ago the Foreign Ministry apparently even denied that (?mutual) maneuvers had taken place at all. The Soviet Union has around two divisions stationed in Poland, mostly in the southwest. Experts here say there are no signs at all of unusual military activity anywhere in the country. This morning's report of maneuvers came in a regular Sunday program called "Military Magazine." Normally it's a repeat of an edition carried on Thursday, but this time it contained totally new material. A Polish captain was quoted as saying that his men had perfected cooperation with their Soviet comrades. I knew, he added, that we would achieve our objective jointly.

Soviet forces in Poland have apparently completed their normal rotation, bringing in principally a fresh batch of recruits. The feeling among some observers is that these men would be unlikely to take part so soon in complicated maneuvers of the kind described by the Polish media. Tim Sebastian, BBC, Warsaw. [end recording]

KANIA RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO USSR OLSZEWSKI

LD080436 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania today received Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski.

AUTHORITIES EJECT, REFUSE ENTRY TO WESTERN JOURNALISTS

Austrian Journalists Refused Entry

LD091806 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna/Warsaw, 9 Nov (DPA)--The Polish authorities, without giving reasons, today refused entry to five Austrian journalists. Austrian television announced today that the journalists and camermen, who had flown from Vienna to Warsaw on a scheduled flight of Austrian Airlines, were sent back immediately. They arrived back in Vienna this afternoon.

Austrian citizens--including journalists--have been able to visit Poland without a visa for the past 3 years. Among the Austrian journalists refused entry are chief reporter Herbert Glattauer of BILD-ZEITUNG, two cameramen from French television and a staff member of PROFIL, the Vienna news magazine.

Western Journalists Ejected

LD091907 Hamburg DPA in German 1851 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (DPA)--On Sunday the Polish authorities refused several Western journalists entry at the airport and have asked two special correspondents and their photographers already in Poland to leave the country. The persons in question are Peter Stefan, special correspondent of NEUE REVUE, and a photographer, and special correspondent of Swiss Radio Eric Peschler and his team.

Both received the request to leave the country outside Warsaw. One was in Katowice, the other in Krakow. According to reports from Vienna five Austrian journalists, among them chief reporter Herbert Glattauer of BILD-ZEITUNG and Rudolf Riener of SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG, Leutkirch, were not even allowed to leave the airport but were sent straight back. In addition, journalists of the American television company ABC and of the BBC are said to have experienced difficulties when trying to enter the country. They were asked to leave the country on the next aircraft.

FRG Team Ejected

LD100944 Hamburg DPA in German 0910 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 10 Nov (DPA)--A second German television (ZDF) camera team has been told by the Polish authorities to leave the country by midnight tonight. The team, which is in Poland with a visa valid for 2 months, was, it has been learned, informed of the authorities' decision in Gdansk yesterday without any reason being given. They were merely told that it was part of a "general measure".

SUPREME COURT REPEALS LOWER COURT VERDICT ON SOLIDARITY

LD101418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Court has given its verdict concerning the appeal by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity against the decision of the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

The Supreme Court has decided to change the verdict under appeal and to carry out the union's registration on the basis of the statute of 22 September this year, including the amendments made by the appellant at the session of the voivodship court on 24 October this year and at the session of the union's founding committee on 9 November this year.

The latest change concerns supplementing the statute with an appendix in which decisions of two international conventions and the entire first part of the Gdansk agreement are cited.

We shall return to the matter in later newscasts.

EFFORTS TO 'PRESSURE' COURT ON SOLIDARITY CASE SCORED

AU100759 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Commentary signed "(ZL)": "More About 'Solidarity" Registration--Last World Belongs to the Court"--capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] THE WARSAW VOIVODSHIP COURT'S VERDICT ON THE REGISTRATION OF THE INDEPENDENT, SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNION [NSZZ] "SOLIDARITY" IS CONTINUING TO PRODUCE DISPUTES, DISCUSSIONS AND INQUIRIES. PEOPLE CONTINUE TO ARGUE FOR AND AGAINST THE COURT'S VERDICT AND TO EVALUATE ITS POSITION AND CONDUCT ON THAT REGISTRATION. HOWEVER, SOME PEOPLE ARE ALSO INDULGING IN SLANDERING THE JUDGES CONCERNED WHO ARE BEING ACCUSED OF PARTIALITY (!) AND INCOMPETENCE AND WHOSE INDEPENDENCE IS BEING QUESTIONED, EVEN THOUGH THERE IS NOTHING AT ALL TO PROVE SUCH ALLEGATIONS. ON THE OTHER HAND--WE HAVE TO ADMIT THIS SQUARELY AND FAIRLY--OUR READERS ARE WRITING AND PHONING US ABOUT THE RATIONAL PREMISES OF THE POSITION OF THE NSZZ "SOLIDARITY."

I do not know. Perhaps if I were a judge I would find another solution, but I am no judge. However, I have always been and I am--I have said so many times--against exerting any pressure on courts before a legal decision is given. Our judiciary, which practices a two-stage legal procedure and also provides for an extraordinary appeal against a verdict, secures adequate guarantees to ensure a verdict that is just and consistent with the law. Excessive impatience, nervousness and pigheadedness may merely endanger those guarantees.

One can understand that this simple truth does not always convince extensive sections of our society because of prevailing emotions, which is not a commendable situation, but which, I repeat, is easy to understand.

What is worse is for lawyers, swept by emotions, to forget the principles of our legal system.

On 27 October the Council of the Warsaw University Department of Law and Administration announced that it was "PROFOUNDLY DISTURBED BY THE CONDUCT OF THE WARSAW VOIVODSHIP COURT WHEN REGISTERING TRADE UNIONS, IN PARTICULAR BY THE TUG-OF-WAR WITH REGARD TO THE REGISTRATION OF THE NSZZ 'SOLIDARITY'...."

Unfortunately, the council's resolution, from which the aforementioned quotation is taken, has induced some people--certainly against the wishes of the authors of the resolution--to print it as a leaflet and to circulate it. The council in question states among other things the following in its resolution:

"...THE WARSAW VOIVODSHIP COURT, EXCEEDING ITS POWERS DURING THE REGISTRATION PROCEDURE, MADE SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN THE STATUTES OF THE REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS INSTEAD OF LIMITING ITSELF TO ASCERTAINING WHETHER THE SUBMITTED STATUTES ARE OR ARE NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE LAW...."

In its resolution published when the registration in question is still sub judice (it has not been made final) the Council of the Warsaw University Department of Law and Administration made an arbitrary statement. Is that not, accidentally, a too obvious hint for the Supreme Court?

The judicial organs are themselves solicitous to ensure that the independence of the courts is fully observed. The concern of the employees of the Ministry of Justice department makes that obvious.

"RESPECTING AND DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE THAT COURTS ARE INDEPENDENT AND THE POLISH LEGAL TRADITION TO THE EFFECT THAT NO PRESSURE SHOULD BE EXERTED ON COURTS BEFORE A VERDICT IS GIVEN, THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE--HAVING EXAMINED AT THEIR JOINT MEETING ON 30 OCTOBER 1980 THE EVENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REGISTRATION OF THE NSZZ "SOLIDARITY"--DEEM IT THEIR DUTY TO EXPRESS THEIR OPPOSITION TO... THOSE VIEWS CLAIMING THAT THE VERDICT WAS LEGALLY INVALID WHICH, WITHOUT ADDUCING THE NECESSARY FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING UPON THE REGISTRATION PROCEDURE IN THE WARSAW VOIVODSHIP COURT, SUGGEST THAT THIS COURT LACKS IMPARTIALITY."

In conclusion, the resolution of the basic party organizations of the Ministry of Justice states: "THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS APPEAL THEREFORE FOR THE COOPERATION OF ALL THE FORCES WHO--WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROCESS OF RENEWAL--WANT TO STRENGTHEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL ROLE OF THE JUDICIAL BODIES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. WE APPEAL TO THESE FORCES TO COME OUT--IN THE NAME OF THE OVERRIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE COURTS AS BODIES CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF PROVIDING LEGAL PROTECTION--AGAINST ANY PRACTICE THAT CAN CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT PRESSURE IS EXERTED BEFORE A LEGAL VERDICT IS GIVEN BY THE PRIMARY COURTS AND DURING THE TIME WHEN APPEALS ARE BEING CONSIDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT."

Objectively speaking, in a situation in which only a court has the discretion to give a verdict in the name of the Polish People's Republic, we do not need any premature evaluations, suggestions and emotions of any kind.

PROVINCIAL PAPER PUBLISHES SOLIDARITY ARTICLE ABOUT ITS VIEWS

LD092158 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (PAP)--The Polish daily newspaper DZIENNIK ZACHODNI printed an article signed by the inter-factory workers' committee of the Jastrzebie-based "Solidarity" trade union.

Headlined "Jastrzebie 'Solidarity' about its work, plans, goals", the article presents the union's stand on such two basic questions as observance of this nation's socio-political principles in trade union activity, especially with regard to the PUWP, as well as "Solidarity's" approach to the issue of world-outlook.

"We are and intend to always be a trade union organization, and not a political party--which means that we do not aspire for power," the article stressed.

"However, we will endeavour to see to it that the decisions taken by the authorities are compatible with the needs of the working people as concerns the issues which lie in the interest of our members and which are formulated in 'Solidarity's' statute."

Referring to the relationship between the union as a social organization and the PUWP, the article stated that "'Solidarity' follows Article 3 of the Polish Constitution which reads in Point 1 that 'the Polish United Workers' Party is the leading political force of society in the building of socialism'. This constitutional provision is clear enough and there is no need for any other additional interpretation or wording wherever it might be" the article said.

According to the authors of the DZIENNIK ZACHODNI article, the Gdansk agreement Point 2 concerning the role of the party in the state represents a formulation going beyond the above-quoted provision of the Constitution.

The authors stated further that "Solidarity" also abides by the provisions laid down in Article 6 of the Constitution and concerning the principles of Polish foreign policy.

In another part of the article sub-headlined "Criterion of Antisocialism", the authors stressed that the groups who are critical, whose representatives were among the experts and advisers who had worked out the Gdansk agreement, are not antisocialist.

Not antisocialist, either, are the exponents of social discontent, because the causes of this discontent emerged from life itself and the errors that so acutely dashed the society's hopes as well as from the unkept promises of improvement.

The restoration movements that sprang out from the social protest and which did not use the official channels of intervention but bypassed them as blocked and ineffective do not belong to the antisocialist forces, either, stated "Solidarity".

Neither are antisocialist those forces who strive for reforms and organize pressure, searching for the sources of evil in the inefficient mechanism of administration, those who analyze and make critical evaluations of particular decisions, demanding that the information media should be open for the presentation of their views and that experts' reports be published even if they contradict officially preferred documents. Finally, those who fight for more openness, abolition of anonymity, enforcement of adequate personal responsibility--are not antisocialist.

Yet, there do exist antisocialist forces and one ought to characterize them so that they be no longer an enigmatic accusation which is being over-used in muzzling and avoiding criticism.

The criterion which characterizes these forces is their conviction that it is not possible or that it is useless to amend socialism because it is a hopeless task, and that instead socialism should be rejected to make room for the organization of life on different socio-political principles.

There exist both antisocialist forces [word indistinct] orientations. These are made up of all brands of foes of any kind of socialism. Their roads miss the roads of the working class, leading in quite the opposite and contrary directions. Finally, they include all those to whom the reason of state does not mean the internal peace as a supreme principle of the national interests. They take roads different from the road taken by all the Polish people.

However, there are even more dangerous elements: opportunists in whose minds the ideals of socialism have died and who, having turned into bureaucrats, are hampering progress, said the article.

GDANSK AGREEMENT RECOGNITION OF PARTY'S LEADING ROLE STRESSED

LD101204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Twenty-one newly-formed trade unions have already gained legal status. They include organizations of varying scope, but all the statutes of these unions, although (?they differ from each other) depending on the nature of the professional circles in which they operate, have one common element, even though it is formulated in different ways. There we refer to the content of point two of the Gdansk agreement, in which we read:

Creating new, independent, self-governing trade unions, the Interfactory Strike Committee states that it will observe the principles defined in the Constitution. The new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of the workers. They do not intend to fulfill the role of a political party. They stand on the basis of the principles of social ownership of means of production, which forms the basis of the socialist system of government existing in Poland. Recognizing that the PZPR exercises the leading role in the state and not undermining the established system of international alliances, they aim to guarantee working people the appropriate means of control, of expressing opinions and defending their interests.

PAP stresses the significance of that declaration in the statutes of trade unions. It unambiguously defines the ideological profile of the new movement, with which both society and the authorities link so many hopes.

COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES RESOLUTION URGING CALM, NORMALIZATION

LD072331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text of Council of State resolution signed by Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, published 7 November]

[Text] The Council of State, on being acquainted with the government report on the current socioeconomic situation in the country, and particularly with the growing difficulties in the market, about insufficient progress in the reconstruction of rhythmic industrial production for market and export requirements, about severely bad crops, and particularly arduous conditions in agriculture, and about disturbances in the work of transportation and the power industry, being guided by the most vital social and state reasons, appeals to all citizens and organized social forces who wish to serve the fatherland for restoring calm and productive work everywhere and in every job, for the honest performance of individual duties, for the utmost help to farmers in their hard work in feeding society by the efficient functioning of all agricultural service centers, and also for participation in gathering remaining crops and help in transportation, for further discussion on indispensable changes in social and economic life in the atmosphere of calm and consideration, reasoning, mutual kindness and respect.

The Council of State, referring to agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, which are being consistently inplemented by the government, and stressing the need for universal realization of mutually accepted provisions, states that all disturbances in work and strikes cause a further rise in tension, aim at the state of the economy, and lead to reduced chances fully implementing mutual undertakings, particularly in improving of living conditions limited by shortage in production, and by fresh demands, particularly pay demands, or where their implementation demands additional outlays and resources.

The Council of State appeals to the government to speed up urgent work and decisions in response to critical social voices and proposals, particularly in order to remove the signs of waste and poor organization in supply and cooperation and to ensure the proper systemic solutions in the prepared economic reform.

The Council of State advises people's councils and their executive and managing organs to take up immediately successful actions in order to normalize socioeconomic life in their areas in order to ensure productive and organized work, to counteract instances of violation of order and lawlessness and also of ignoring the regulations of the law and of bureaucratic treatment of the rights of citizens, in order to stimulate initiative and activity in solving the most urgent needs of every milieu. Only by common effort, good management, and honest work can we overcome the present difficulties.

COMMENTARIES CALL FOR WORK WITHOUT STRIKES

Krasucki Commentary

LD082050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Ludwik Krasucki commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] It is with a heavy heart that I have to speak about the disturbing questions which come in from everywhere. These are questions about our tomorrow which reflect our realities. We realize that this is skating on very thin ice, that irrespective of our differences on many problems we must find ways to land on terra firma.

"At the time when the Gdansk agreement was being signed one could say that there were neither victors nor vanquished. Now we have a situation when, if the strikes do take place, there will only be the vanquished, defeated by the flow of events.

"Recalling the feelings of the people which dominated all other emotions at the beginning of September we are dutybound, irrespective of our views, to return in our thoughts and deeds to those days in September. Those were great days because truth came to the surface. Now, today, we must do everything to restore those feelings.

"That is why two radical attitudes prevailing in the country must be rejected: First, to change nothing, or almost nothing, and second, to change everything immediately."

We are still on a road full of curves. We must find a straight road and follow it. "This means the merging of political renewal with honest work, of consistent democracy with social order, of effective reforms with solicitude for the proper functioning of properly understood processes.

"The alarming data on the state of the economy favor this and nothing else. The data was not invented to serve propaganda. It reflects reality which we can see around us in shops and stores, in enterprises and on farms. They are now, on the whole working at half steam."

In these factories and enterprises strikes would make things even more difficult.

"Because of psychological tensions and actions undertaken when under their influence, we are now on the very edge of the abyss where we must definitely stop."

It is true that memories of the disappointments of the past crowd in on us from every corner. "At the very center the threat is ripening of a most dangerous disappointment. That instead of giving the renewal an impetus upward, many of us are moving downward."

It is true that we have been lied to for a long time. "But now all depends on us--on we who every morning get up and go to work, on all of us who go to shipyards, mines, foundries, power stations, locomotive sheds, on we who go to the editorial offices, to scientific centers, on we who go to party committees and to ministries, and to a very large extent on those of us who go to thousands of different places where Solidarity is working legally and with great flair.

"But the picture of our economy is now covered by a great fog and this fog is spreading over our lives. Life demands that political actions reflect life's needs. Today this is the most important thing. But is is obvious that there will be no honest work without a convincing renewal and that there will be no convincing renewal without honest work."

"The chance is still there. It can be done."

Call for Restraint

LD092000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] It is very difficult to hold a discussion in a climate of hurry and tension. That is why the chances to present one's point of view rationally and to move on to agree on a common denominator and on the differences between the speakers are small. Everyone who has had the experience of a family row or a squabble in a line, knows that during such arguments little attention is paid to what the other side says and the main aim is to win the confrontation. But, within a family, things get back to normal sooner or later and people who quarrel in a shop leave the shop and never meet again. After a short period of time nobody is concerned if the argument was held in a rational manner or whether it was a sloppy one.

It is different picture when we talk about the current social discussion on the present and the future of our whole nation. Here honesty is an essential condition. The decisions which are to be taken apply after all not just to what is going to be in the shops beginning next week or how much we get paid but, above all, to how we are to lead our economy out of a very difficult situation, how we are to place it on solid foundations in the future and what mechanisms will be created so that the various aims of social groups. professional groups and the whole community can be agreed in such a way as to be able to make decisions on the spot, without pretense that everything is all right until the conflicts which threaten the national existence appear.

I shall be glad to tighten my belt and I think that all those who desire a renewal will do the same gladly if we can see that there is a chance that in some definite future this will bring positive results on a wider scale.

Here is a small illustration. We know that this year the potato crop in Poland is disastrous. We know that we cannot buy them abroad. I have heard about an idea to put on the market the seed potatoes earmarked for next year. I think this would be a great mistake, though, at the moment--well, and what about next year?

I understand those who urge a short-sighted solution. But I definitely do not agree with them. I understand them because I think that they are being guided by their bitter experiences. They lack confidence in others, in the authorities, maybe even in themselves. In many settings the conviction prevails that since there is an opportunity it must be taken advantage of. They say that what is not being settled straight away will never be settled. What they will give now they will not take away later.

This lack of confidence, this lack of faith in the prospects of renewal--and what is the renewal worth if it lasts only a few weeks or a few months--results first of all in a rush and nervousness. This in turn causes demanding attitudes and nothing else.

It is exactly here that quite unintentionally the impatient ones and those who do not know how to study in a businesslike manner other peoples' reasons as well as they can their own, ally themselves with men who say that socialism cannot be reformed, that either it must remain as it used to be until recently, with distortions, or it has to be eliminated.

This alliance is wider still, though in my opinion quite accidentally so. The defense of socialism including its distortions is advocated by those who have too much to lose, because thanks to the distortions they have grabbed a great deal for themselves. They too are nervous today.

Our well conceived, long-term interest is to work out, in an atmosphere of calm and businesslike discussions, such mechanisms as will ensure for a long time a situation in which we would be able to work effectively on a national scale and share out justly all that we are going to produce. Such is the interest of the majority, of a preponderant majority of the Polish nation.

If all who support this point of view immediately concentrate all their efforts on production work on one side and on honest and therefore effective discussion on the other we shall see with complete clarity the opponents of renewal, the opponents of the obvious interests of the majority of our society.

Rash actions, hurried action, superficial action, the widening of difficulties, nervousness play into their hands. Our duty is not to give in to nervousness but to strive firmly, calmly and sincerely and in mutual trust for a way out of the difficulties which will bear as fruit a lasting development of socialist democracy and prospects of a better life, not just for a handful but for all.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI CONCLUDES ROME VISIT, TALKS WITH POPE

Italian Papers Cited

LD072224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Italian papers extensively commented on the visit Pope John Paul II paid to the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, at his Rome residence. Papers write, among other things, that the pope made a gesture which indicates that he not only supports the conduct of the cardinal during this summer in Poland, but also desires to condemn all those who--most of all emigres--considered it proper to attempt to undermine his authority and the deciding role which he plays in the Polish church as the primate of Poland. The communist paper UNITA expressed the view that as far as the situation in Poland is concerned, Cardinal Wyszynski emphasized during his talks with the pope and also in the presence of other bishops, that he is ready to cooperate with Stanislaw Kania.

Departure for Warsaw

NC081902 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 8 Nov (AFP)--Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, left here today for Warsaw after discussing the Polish situation at least twice with Pope John Paul II.

The cardinal spent the last two weeks in Italy and at the Vatican.

WESTERN OFFICIALS CALL FOR NONINTERFERENCE

LD101032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Reports from Poland still take up a great deal of space in the world press. The French foreign minister, in an interview for LE FIGARO was asked about the West's attitude to the events in Poland.

He replied that, in his opinion, and we quote: "The West as a whole would react as it should. An attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs would not be in accordance either with the ethics of the West or with Warsaw's interests. As France has already indicated, all the West should wish in these circumstances is that Poland herself should find the capability to overcome her own difficulties and to satisfy the aspirations of that society."

The minister also stressed that it is a fact that, in contrast to other regions of the world, the events to date in Poland have not taken on an international dimension. France desires that this may continue.

Henry Simonet, head of Belgian diplomacy, on a visit to Brazil, stated that NATO would not intervene in Poland under any circumstances. He stressed that in the contemporary world no side can question the existing sphere of influence of the other side--so NATO is defenseless in face of what might happen in Poland.

In a commentary devoted to Poland, AFP states that in the current situation--especially difficult for Poland--any interference would be of the greatest danger for the country.

The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL carries an extensive analysis of the situation in Poland by the sociologist Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz. The Polish academic states that the way in which the greatest social conflict in the recent history of the Polish nation and state was solved is proof that we must by no means [word indistinct] to a catastrophic development of events. It is (?only) important for us to continue to attempt to solve every kind of conflict between the state authorities and the citizens by way of dialogue. [words indistinct] but never resorting to force.

SZCZECIN HEALTH WORKERS REJECT GOVERNMENT PAY OFFER

LD071908 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] And now, the next few minutes will be devoted to health service matters.

We demand talks with the government commission. We demand medicines and hospitals for you. That is the content of the banners hung up at the windows of a drugstore in Szczecin at Jagiellonska Street. Similar slogans were also seen yesterday in other health service establishments in Szczecin and the voivodship, and their personnel are working with red and white bands on their sleeves.

Health service employees belonging to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity--about 90 percent of the health service workers in Szczecin Voivodship--demonstrated in this way the need to resume talks between the ministerial commission and their representatives. We recall that they were broken off several days ago in Gdansk. As we were informed today in the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Solidarity in Szczecin, no strike action is foreseen in the Szczecin health service because it would contravene the ethics of this profession.

At a special session yesterday afternoon of the MKS Presidium, the proposal for a Solidarity strike in support of the health service, which was planned for today between 1530 and 1630 by the urban transport, was not supported. The possibility for undertaking a similar action will be considered again on 12 November at the earliest.

Today in Gdansk talks were entered into between the government commission, with minister of health and social welfare, Marian Sliwinski, and the consultative commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of the health service, on the subject of the demands of that profession.

The talks, which lasted several hours, concerned exclusively the issue of the amount allocated by the government for pay raises for health service employees and the methods of its distribution. After a break for consultations on both sides, a short meeting took place, which was chaired for Solidarity by Halina (Pinkowska).

[Begin recording] [Pinkowska] Perhaps we could ask Minister Marian Sliwinski to present the current pay [words indistinct] the government and ministry of health's position on our proposals?

[Sliwinski] [Words indistinct] I have spoken with my superiors and this is the following proposal: To the current sum, which is to be allocated for pay raises of Z5.7 billion, AZ 1 billion will be added. Half a billion was the decision of the premier and half a billion is an internal ministerial matter. On the other hand, there are certain conditions: that people earning up to Z3,000 will get (?an obligatory) Z900, the remaining sum to be divided according to some formula among the other health service employees. Another condition is the establishment of a new pay formula for the health service by the end of the first quarter of 1981. This is, at the moment, the final decision of the premier, which I have the opportunity of presenting here.

[Pinkowska] The decision has been made here [word indistinct] that we do not agree with this position on the issue [word indistinct]. We will send a (?telex) of course with the decision which has been made in this hall to Premier Pinkowski, to the Ministry of Health...

[Sliwinski interrupts] I think that the voivoda will send us a letter and meantime the telex will pass the news earlier so that we know it sooner. I understand that your position is negative on this proposal.

[Pinkowska] Yes. (?It is obvious that) [passage indistinct]

[Sliwinski] So, in that case, will we go on to the other points of the agreement?

[Pinkowska] (?No) [passage indistinct] [end recording]

We will be keeping you informed about the decisions made and a possible continuation of the talks.

Health Minister on Talks

LD081204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Talks conducted in Gdansk and Szczecin on the implementation of health service workers demands were discussed yesterday on television by Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare. The level of pay increases for people employed by the ministry is the main problem now, said the minister. The ministry has been allocated Z6.7 billion for pay raises. This is the largest sum allocated in the history of health service in our country.

We have adopted the principle, said the minister, that first of all wages of the lowest paid people should be increased. They constitute about one-half of all workers in the department. We are ready to help them immediately, and we will resume any talks on sharing the allocated resources. On the other hand, I have no authorization, and I see no chance to resume a discussion on the level of overall pay increases.

Minister Sliwinski said that problems of sharing the amount earmarked for pay raises for individual professional groups in health services can only be discussed with the Solidarity union in Szczecin and Gdansk, the doctors union or with the branch trade union.

Strike Expansion in Gdansk

NC081531 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (AFP)--The protest movement by health workers angered by the breakdown in negotiations between the independent union Solidarity and the government expanded today in the Baltic port of Gdansk.

About 40 doctors, nurses and other health employees from cities throughout Poland, including Warsaw, Szczecin and Wroclaw, joined 60 protesters who occupied the offices of the regional Peoples Council in Gdansk yesterday.

The protesters say that they will remain in the offices until negotiations are resumed. They ignored demands by district authorities that the offices be vacated.

A Solidarity spokesman reported that nearly 1,000 employees and students went on strike today and occupied the Gdansk School of Medicine. Negotiations broke down ecause of a disagreement as to the amount by which wages for health workers were to be increased.

The spokesman said that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was going to the Polish capital from Gdansk today at the head of a delegation of members of the union's Coordinating Committee. The Coordinating Commission delegation is scheduled to meet in Warsaw tomorrow, the day before the Polish Supreme Court is expected to hand down its decision on an appeal by Solidarity.

The union has objected to an administrative court's insertion in its statutes of a reference to the leading role of the communist party. Solidarity has threatened to call a nationwide strike if the passage is not deleted by the Supreme Court.

TRANSPORT WORKERS STRIKE IN SYMPATHY WITH HEALTH WORKERS

LD071724 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Today between 1530 and 1630 municipal transportation in Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw and Chojnice has stopped. It emerges from information obtained from NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions] Solidarity in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship Municipal Transportation [WPK], that the 1-hour strike was a strike in solidarity with the health services.

The decision to strike, made not by NSZZ Solidarity in the voivodship municipal transportation but by the Interfactory Founding Committee (MKZ) NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz, has taken by surprise the WPK staff, who, until the last minute, did not intend to strike in view of the fact that a transportation stoppage in the peak hours would make it particularly difficult for people to go home from work.

We learn that municipal transportation in Torun and Wloclawek is functioning today as usual.

'Warning Strike' Ends

LD071638 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the failure to satisfy the health service demands, the 1-hour solidarity warning strike by the workforces of the municipal transport in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot has ended.

WORKERS AT WARSAW STEEL WORKS URGE NORMAL WORK, CALM

LD082318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poliah 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Thousands of people are speaking out in favor of calm and effective work, among them workers of the Warsaw iron and steel works. Let us listen to reportage from one of the biggest industrial enterprises of our capital. [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] [Indistinct introduction of a worker] What is the most important thing in the present situation?

[Answer] I think that in this situation the most important thing is to be reasonable and to maintain normal and calm work, well organized work.

[Question] How do you react to each announcement of a new strike?

[Answer] It takes us further and further away from such work and increases difficulties. People who work here in the rolling section think and are aware that if we do not work and produce more, and provide what is most needed by the country, that is, responsibility and rational approach [words indistinct].

I understand this and many other people do too. But I think that there are many who do not want to understand this. There is no reason for stoppages now. One can understand stoppages now as activity aimed against [word indistinct] and against improvement in things.

[Reporter] Thank you. Here is one more worker of the Warsaw steel works, [name and function indistinct].

[Answer] I think that our society is fighting but it is fighting against itself. There is a lack of unity and understanding, a lack of cooperation. After all, we all will suffer for it. The shortages on the market are, after all, produced by the fact that we do not work, that we cause stoppages at work, that we strike. This is how we understand this. I would like to repeat, for the benefit of all these who are listening to us now, I would like to say to them that we should all get down to solid work and that we all should resist the people who are trying to disturb the peace which is so dear to us.

There are things which must not be undermined: the leading role of the party and implementation of the demands which were submitted to the government and the Central Committee. There must be some kind of unity between the government and the community as well as the Central Committee and the community. There must be mutual confidence.

[Reporter] When I was leaving the Warsaw steel works a flash leaflet [blyskawica] had been published. Here is the content of this flash leaflet: We all want renewal, but in a climate of stabilization and calm, implementation of justified demands of the workers and good management, just division of the results of our work and better supplies in the shops. We are still feeling the effects of the mistakes--they influence the rhythm and results of our work. The only way to improve our lives is in well-organized and efficient work. We are all unanimous in these matters. Each Polish patriot concerned over the welfare of fatherland and welfare of each family thinks the same. Let us consider if in the climate of constant social tension and prolonged work stoppages, constant mutual distrust, [words indistinct], conviction that only strike is the means towards improving everything [words indistinct]. We are building our fatherland, our sovereign fatherland, its present and its future. Let us think it over! Signed: Political and economic leadership of the Warsaw steel works.

The first shift is leaving the works and this leaflet, this flash leaflet, is on the announcement boards and is being handed to people as they pass through the factory gates. [end recording]

WOMEN'S WORKFORCE URGES PRESERVATION OF DOMESTIC PEACE

LD101126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The working women workforce in the Wola works in Zdunska Wola has addressed to the State Council, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and to the National Women's Council an appeal urging the preservation of peace and security of the Polish people.

In the appeal, which was not inspired by any of the sociopolitical or trade union organizations, the female workforce urges all women and mothers throughout Poland to join the voices of protest against the forces which, through their injudicious actions, want to bring about the destruction of social order in the country.

The appeal stresses that after many weeks of heated discussion and criticism, not only is there no improvement and social stabilization to be seen, but, on the contrary, deepening chaos and greater and greater everyday troubles can be observed. It must be remembered, [word indistinct] in the appeal, that an essential element of our existence is calm and work. At the end of the appeal, the authors direct their appeal to everyone: Let us remember that the main aim of our actions is for the happiness of our children and our homeland.

FORESTRY TRADE UNION RECOGNIZES SUPREMACY OF PZPR

LD072358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The 11th national congress of delegates of the Forestry and Timber Industry Workers Trade Union has ended in Warsaw. The congress has approved the statute of the union and changed its name to the Independent, Self-Governing Union of Foresters and Timber Workers in Poland. The statute states that the union observes the principles contained in the Constitution of People's Poland and is an organization independent of state authorities and economic organs, is not subject to control and supervision by social and political organizations, and recognizes the leading role of the PZPR in the country. The aim of the union is to represent and defend the interests of the working people and their families. On matters concerning all working people the union will cooperate with other trade unions and social organizations.

New union officers have been elected. Eng Mieczyslaw Goluch, a forester, until now head of the department of management in the regional forestry board in Krakow, has been elected chairman of the central board. One of the concrete achievements of the congress has been the preparation of the draft agreement between the union and ministerial authorities concerning the implementation of basic proposals and demands put forward by workers. The document was signed today by the newly elected chairman of the central board of the union and by the minister of forestry and timer industry, Tadeusz Skwirzynski.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN POWER WORKERS TU, MINISTER

LD080006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Warsaw today between the central board of the Power Workers Trade Union and the minister of power and atomic energy. The agreement concerns the implementation of demands and proposals put forward by power industry workers. According to the agreement the ministry undertook to prepare by 31 December a new collective labor agreement for the power industry. The new agreement will, among other things, simplify the pay system and increase the function of basic pay. Also the pay level will take into consideration not only education and experience, but also factual qualifications and professional experience. The need to raise the rank of the profession, and the issuing of the so-called power workers card, which should contain the basic privileges of power workers, has been indicated.

RADIO, TV SOLIDARITY UNION MEETING HELD

LD080001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting has been held in (?Radajowice) near Warsaw of delegates of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity representing employees of organizational units of the radio and television stations amalgamation. A coordinating commission was elected and will decide on the basic directions of activity of the trade union movement.

SEAMEN, FISHERMEN TRADE UNION FOUNDING COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

LD080815 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 7 Nov (PAP)--The communique of the provisional founding committee of Seamen and Fishermen Trade Union:

The idea to set up the Trade Union of Seamen and Fishermen has been voiced by sailing crews for some time. It has referred to the tradition of the seamen's union which operated in 1956-59 under the same name. The union continued the glorious traditions of struggle and activity of Polish seamen during World War II.

The need to set up the Seamen and Fishermen Trade Union was also prompted by the fact that interests of sailing crews have not been properly represented by the ZZMIP (Trade Union of Sailors and Longshoremen) which was a conglomerate of various branches and professional groups.

The provisional founding committee, which was elected on 4 November, has been instructed to prepare a draft statute and to register the union in the Warsaw Voivodship Court as soon as possible.

The program of activity will be prepared based on discussion among the seamen. The union will cooperate with all union and social organizations on the principle of partnership. The union will be open to all employed by shipping firms on a work contract basis and to all pensioners of the same firms.

The chairman of the provisional founding committee of the Seamen and Fishermen union has been elected. He is Jozef Nowicki, first engineer from PZM [Polish Maritime Shipping]; Tadeusz Jakubiec, engine storeman, has become deputy chairman. Members of the committee are representatives from Polish Shipping Line and PZM firms Szkuner, Korab, Barka, Dalmor, Odra, Transocean, Kuter, Gryf, and WSM [Higher Maritime School] Gdynia.

The union's headquarters is located at the Sea Club in Gdynia, 10 Lutego Tel 205756. Please apply for further information. We would also request comments and information concerning the program of activity by telephone or in writing. Telex 0512132.

NEW PUBLISHERS TU ISSUED REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

LD072257 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--The Warsaw Voivodship Court today issued a registration certificate to the 21st newly formed trade union--the Polish Publishers Trade Union with headquarters in Warsaw.

CHEMICAL WORKERS MEET WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

LD080400 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--A meeting of delegates of the Independent and Selfmanaging Union "Solidarnosc" from the Polish (?radio) and television institutions was held today in Radiowek near Warsaw. A coordinating commission was elected during the meeting and basic directions of the union's activity for the nearest future were mapped out.

Another meeting of the "Solidarnosc" union (?was held) in Brzeg Dolny, Wroclaw Voivodship, with participation of representatives of 85 chemical [word indistinct] and ten industrial groupings from all over Poland. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry was represented by Vice Minister Jan Sidorowicz. Discussed were organizational problems related to "Solidarnosc" activities in chemical plants. A special coordinating committee of the "Solidarnosc" union headed by Henryk Strzyz of the "Rokita" chemical plant was appointed.

PAP MARITIME EDITOR REPLIES TO LETTER SUPPORTING GIEREK

LD092358 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] I received two letters at the end of October, from the workers council of the MS Prof Mierzejewski dated 25 September, and from Mr P.E. Obertynski, master on the MS Major Sucharski dated 15 October. The workers councils ask me to publish unbiased and true information. They would like this information to be similar to that published by the PZM [Polish Shipping Company].

In reply, I can state the following: The source of my information is PAP reports from Gdansk and Szczecin sent by (?journalists) Kuciewicz and Kieszkowski, who are considered to be among the best journalists in those two cities.

An additional source of information is in the communiques sent directly to me by the central board of the Union of Seamen and Fishermen, Solidarity founding committees, the former works councils at the Polish Ocean Lines and the management at the shipowners. It is my opinion that seamen are better informed about many matters than the readers of the central press.

In future please send your letters, addressed personally to me, at this address: PAP, Warsaw, 7 Jerozolimskie Street, editor, Voice of Seaman and Fisherman. Your letter took over a month to reach me.

Mr Obertynski complains about the Polish Ocean Lines saying that information about wage increases and foreign currency supplements is not very concrete and quite imprecise, and one does not know, therefore, how to apply such information. I have been reporting such information as received from the shipowners. I think that in the meantime matters were clarified.

The remainder of the letter sent by P.E. Obertynski is so interesting that I shall quote it in full:

We have read, with greatest outrage, in today's issue of the bulletin that some person called Grabski put forward a suggestion to kick Gierek out of the party. Who is this Grabski, and what right does he have to say things like this? What has he done for the party that he now usurps the right to soil the honor of the party and to verbally dismiss the people who gave a lifetime's work to the party's ideals?

It was Gierek, after all, who took the party out of the period of lies. It was he who gained the confidence of foreign countries and the friendship of such people as Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt. Gierek was the first Polish statesman of whom we did not need to be ashamed abroad.

Now, some nonentity called Grabski is barking like a dog from behind the corner.

If the party allows Comrade Gierek to be verbally dismissed I shall be the first one to hand in my party card because I shall be ashamed to say that I am one of the people who are throwing mud at their statesmen.

It is not Gierek who has to be made responsible. It is people such as Kliszko who gave orders to shoot at the workers. What is Kliszko doing now? What about Malinowski who ran off across the back fences from the office of the Gdansk party committee and is now director of the port amalgamation enterprise? What about Pyasinski or Bejm, or all those who surrounded Gierek and prevented him from seeing the light?

After all, we know that when an announcement of a Gierek visit was made, then, just as in the times of the Tsarina Catherine when Potemkin used to organize all demands, everything was organized in advance to shine so that Gierek could not see the machines which were purchased abroad and are now rusting away. Such people must be made responsible. I believe there are people who will understand Gierek's achievements and will not allow any harm to come to him. After such a thing we would feel shame not only abroad but among ourselves.

I would like my voice to reach the upper echelons and I would like other people to support my voice. Down with little party dogs who are trying to get at Gierek [precz rece malych partyjnych pieskow od Gierka].

Forgive my annoyance but it is not just my own anger. It is also that of other people and crew members, and we are sorry to hear how those who unexpectedly rose on the wave of misfortune are now fouling their own nests and are attacking such merited people as Gierek.

Mr Obertynski's letter is a confirmation of the idea of pluralism--assuming the parallel existence of various ideas and opinions. It would be stupidity to think that the whole nation professes one ideology and identical opinions. It would be a crime to force the profession of one idea and identical opinions.

Mr. Chief Steward, honesty compels me to say to you that my views differ from yours. After December, I was full of enthusiasm and recognized Gierek as a savior. I am a trained economist and a sceptic by nature, who does not believe in slogans on principle. From 1973, doubts began to be born in me, which from 1975 were transformed into the certainty that we are a country governed autocratically and very incompetently. I expressed this publicly as a lecturer and at meetings in the Press Department of the Central Committee. Gierek allowed himself to be praised by hired applauders. He rapidly forgot the promises of 1971 and he put himself up for one term of office. In the period of his government, the press's freedom of speech was curtailed, outlays on culture and health dropped. In the economy, as a country we have a sad record which nobody will take away from us. We spent about 75 billion foreign exchange zlotys on purchases abroad in order to worsen the country's situation. Gierek is personally responsible for the standard of the team which he chose for himself; for his care of his favorite M. Szczepanski; for the fact that during his government there arose in Poland exceptional discrepancies between the lowest and highest wages. Such is the fate of leaders that they take responsibility not only for their personal decisions but for those whom they have recognized as their collaborators.

One can draw the general conclusion here that authorities which are not subject to social control lead to degeneration.

You ask who Grabski is. He was first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Konin. At the party-government conference between the seventh and eighth congresses, he broke away from the general choir of adoration for the leader and his policy. He alone made a sharply critical speech on the subject of the country's economic situation and party and government policy. The result: Soon he stepped down, for reasons of bad health, as first secretary in Konin and was shunted into a siding. The courage and sense he showed 3 years ago give him, as the only current Politburo member, the right to assess the past period. He did not, as you write, rise on a wave of adversity.

The most horrific thing of all is that, if it were not for the spontaneous movement of worker revolt, we would still have Gierek and would be writing about economic and social success. We would be breeding Szczepanskis. We would have secretaries "supported" by the working class, like Grudzien, Zasada or Kapitan, and our homeland would be going down. This fall would not hamper the recognition which Gierek enjoyed from the FRG chancellor and the president of France.

[Signed] H. Brucinski.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON POLITBURO SESSION RESULTS

AU100757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[F. Lewicki report on the press conference following the 4 November Warsaw session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo].

[Text] Following the session of the PZPR Politburo, Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, spoke to a group of journalists from the central press, radio and television about the country's situation as discussed by the Politburo.

First he spoke about party activities. Last week a number of voivodship committees held plenums to map out their tasks. All the plenums discussed meaningfully and extensively the methods and forms to implement the sixth PZPR plenum resolutions as soon as possible. Wherever the committees thought it expedient they made personal changes in their executive bodies. The main reason for those changes was the need to bring in people with energy and determination to do things in the difficult and complicated socioeconomic situation of the country.

The Politburo session agreed that all party bodies must now show unprecedented perseverance and consistency in implementing various resolutions and decisions. Many party organizations and bodies still lack that perseverance and consistency, and this drains the effectiveness of the party's impact on some communities and places.

The session spoke of the need to improve the quality and speed of political information within the party. That speed--which is at present insufficient--weakens and, at times, hinders the militancy of party bodies and of individual comrades. The session noted that in many cases the flow of events and the speed of the country's sociopolitical life greatly outstrips the circulation of party information.

The Politburo also listened to the premier's report on his talks with representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity with regard to the government-sponsored forms of permanent contacts with representatives of the trade union movement as well as with regard to the decisions adopted during the meeting and other issues.

The party's position on trade union issues is clear and unequivocal: The trade union movement is a crucial element of socialist democracy. More and more party bodies and organizations are now able to comprehend the changes within trade unionism and its present place and functions. That applies especially to the plant committees in large enterprises and factories. The new trade unions are committing themselves with increasing frequency to constructive action to solve most specific issues affecting factories and communities, which is very beneficial for normalization of the social atmosphere and for the stability of economic activities.

As Comrade K. Barcikowski stated, such normalization and stability are for the Politburo the most important issue of the country's life. The continuation of tension and the atmosphere of threatened strikes, the production of various incidents because of petty issues and the submission of more and more demands that are unrealistic are in no one's interest. The market and economic situation is very difficult. Today much really depends on the speed with which we return to normality in the good sense of the word--to normal work and to the realization that every factory and every worker do their own share of all-national work, which is the primary factor in the speed with which the supply situation and our daily lives can be improved.

That normality does not curb in any way the discussions we need so much on urgent and long-term changes in various spheres of our society's life. The Politburo takes the view that party organizations should focus social militancy on those changes and transformations and should thus learn to deal in a partner-like manner with all the social forces that want to solve various problems in accord with the interests of the working people and the entire country.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES PROPOSED PRINCIPLES FOR 5-DAY WORK WEEK

LD082148 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (PAP)--(?The) working week starting [words indistinct] the Polish Government has published and submitted for discussion the following principles of introducing a 5-day working week in (?1981).

A five-day, 42.5-hour working week 8.5 hours of work a day will be the rule.

When another day free of work falls in the week, Saturday will be a (?normal) working day.

People employed in the three-shift system will work 40.5 hours a week. only two shifts will work on Monday. They will get a day off on Saturday. The shift which works on Saturday will get a day off on Monday.

The organization of work in mines will require separate arrangements, assuming that mines will work a six-day week while miners will have the right to a five-day week. This can be achieved through longer (?hours) or other arrangments to be decided by the working crews.

In socialized agriculture and in work enterprises with seasons of peak activity and in other justified cases the days free of work may have to be postponed till low season, or the paid leaves will be extended.

On free Saturdays shops will be open until 1 p.m. On Mondays all shops, except for those selling food, will open at noon. An alternative s lution may be the opening of some food shops on free Saturdays and the opening of department stores on some Saturdays (e.g. the first Saturday of the month).

The working hours of nurseries and kindergartens will be adjusted to the working hours of factories. Changed will be the timetables of city transport, rail and coach inter-city transport, particularly with an eye to commuters and the organization of rest on days free of work.

Time worked outside regular working hours will be considered overtime. Employees will receive other days free of work for work on Sundays and free Saturdays. If the employee does not get another day off, he will be paid double for free days, Sundays and holidays.

According to estimates, unless the organization of work and the efficiency improve markedly, the shortening of working hours may result in a yearly decrease in production of about 20 million tons of coal in mining, 9,000 million zlotys worth of output in metallurgy, 8,000 million zlotys in the chemical and 11,000 million zlotys in the light industry.

The government has turned to all the citizens asking them to accept the suggested weekly working hours. At the same time, all the working people have (?been invited) to express their opinions on the proposed arrangements.

LEWICKI ANALYZES EXPRESSION 'LEADING ROLE OF PARTY'

LD072230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Franciszek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] There are terms in our political language which lost their sense and true meaning due to abuse and treatment as magic words which should fit everything. Now, when we are beginning to analyze deeply the meaning of all words, it would beworthwhile to return real meaning to some of those words.

Here I would like to draw listeners' attention to the expression "the leading role of the party." What does it really mean? Let us begin with the premise that the meaning of the expression has been linked with the country's system. Our country, Poland, is a socialist country, and we all know that today it can only develop as a socialist country. The fact transpires from our rich, often bitter experience in this field. Our people, particularly the older generation, vividly remember this experience.

The way of socialist development also transpires from the realities of world development; in a word it is quite obvious for politically thinking people, and people who think about the interests of the society and nation. Hence we can say that socialism is not only the system; it is also a model of society, a direction in which social, economic and cultural transformations are taking place.

The model must be shaped by a certain political force in the interest of the working class and the entire society; this is absolutely clear. The force must guide social and economic processes in such a way that they respond to the realization of socialist aims. This is the main area of the party's leading role in the socialist state and in socialist society.

The party acquires authorization for this leading role not only by selecting the socialist way of development. The party is part of the people and comes out of the people. Let us say explicitly: The PZPR currently numbers 3 million members. This is a very considerable and a very representative part of the adult population of the country. Thus we can say that the party represents not only the working class but also in a way the whole nation. This is its title to perform the leading function in society.

The point is how should this performing of the leading function look? This is the thing that arouses most reservations. In this context the meaning of the leading role of the party has suffered much abuse and has been twisted the most. Because the leading role of the party has often been treated in a very primitive way, as leadership not by the party but by individual party workers, workers of party branches--leadership of the entire area of social and economic life, this was contrary to the essence of socialism, the essence of socialist democracy. Hence we are today rising against it; hence we treat the leading role of the party as an area of renewal, an area of return to the basic elementary principles of democracy.

The primitive treatment of the leading role of the party led to the reduction of social self-management, to twisting and officialism of structures which play a colossal role in every modern society, and particularly in socialist society. For the leading role of the party and social self-management do not contradict each other. On the contrary, social self-management as the main factor of socialist democracy is indispensable for the performance of the leading role of the party. The party understands this, as demonstrated by the debates of the sixth plenum and by all voices which had been heard before in the party, voices in defense of democratic structures, self-management, and in defense of all that constitutes the social voice and social initiative [words indistinct].

I think that if we think today about the meaning of the leading role of the party, we must think in this broad context of democracy. Let us recall words uttered at one of the last plenary meetings of the Central Committee: Democracy is not inertia, it is not the party's gesture toward society; it is the supreme need, the structural need of socialism.

Another thought from party documents should be recalled: At the sixth plenum there was the following statement, I think, by the first secretary: The party should lead in such a way as to serve society, and serve in such a way as to lead. This is not a slogan; it is a very deep and wise thought, and it should always explain for us the meaning of the leading role of the party.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM SESSION

LD072150 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--Poland's economic reform commission today reviewed the preliminary assumptions of the reform at its successive meeting here presided over by Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski.

The (?aim) of the reform's objectives presented in a document at today's session is the change of relationship between the central authorities and work establishments, worker crews and local bodies of administration.

Another key objective is the creation of conditions that would foster good performance of an enterprises and development of workers' self-management. Collective responsibility for economic performance of a work establishment is to be reinforced.

Strategic role of central planning will be insured to the shaping of the nation's socio-economic development by a thorough remodeling of the (?system) and methods of planning.

Organizational structure will be markedly simplified and the work of administration improved. There also has to be created a social mechanism counteracting bureaucratic deformations in this area. The upgrading of the instruments of economic management calls for cutting radically the range of the plan's directives. The economic-financial system is to play the basic role in economic management.

The document also sets a timetable for the implementation of the reform. It is envisaged that by the end of 1982 the new principles of management will have been put into practice in all the economic units. System improvements of particular areas of the economy will be introduced gradually starting from January 1, 1981.

Discussion on the assumptions of the economic reform will be continued at the commission's next session in two weeks' time.

The commission selected from its body a 30-member team to prepare a draft of the guide-lines of the economic reform. The team is headed by J. Pinkowski and comprises, among others, S. Olszowski, Deputy Premier H. Kisiel, the team's secretary, Wladyslaw Baka, Chairmen of topical working groups, economic and social activists, representatives of enterprises, self-management and trade union organs.

Today's session was for the first time attended by representatives of Solidarity.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS VOIVODAS, MAYORS MEETING ON ECONOMY

LD082116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A conference has been held in Warsaw of voivodas and the mayors of voivodship cities chaired by Premier Jozef Pinkowski. The conference was attended by members of the government presidium. The country's sociopolitical situation was discussed, and, against this background, the most important tasks for local administrative bodies and economic services were outlined.

It was assessed that in October the essential improvement in regular production rhythm was not achieved. The situation in agriculture has worsened. The difficulties in supplying trades have become more profound. On the other hand, the [word indistinct] of wages and the population's incomes have risen at a rapid rate. In the course of the meeting it was stressed that in the current difficult situation, there is no task more important than improving supplies for the market, especially of food. It is seen as essential to use all possibilities in local areas to increase the production of food-staffs. Much attention was also focused on the housing construction problem. It was stated that the main task is to restore production discipline in the construction industry and the responsibility of workforces for the result of their work.

The comments and suggestions tabled by the voivodas, mayors and ministerial departments were examined concerning the topic of widening the powers of local authorities.

PZPR SECRETARIES HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

LD061532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Conferences of secretaries of the PZPR works committees are being held today in Koszalin, Krakow, Lublin and Opole to discuss current socio-political and economic problems, as well as the tasks which party organizations are facing in solving the most important problems of normalization of life in Poland. Members of the leadership of party authorities are taking part in the conferences.

More on Conferences

LD071630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] More conferences attended by secretaries of party work's committees and by activists from all milieu are being held dedicated to topical socioeconomic and political problems. Discussed are the tasks of party organizations in resolving the most urgent matters pertaining to the normalization of life in the country. The conferences, convened in Bialystok, Ciechanow, Rzeszow, Poznan and Szczecin, are attended by members of the party and state leadership. The conferences are regional. Representatives of various voivodships have arrived in a number of towns.

Leaders at Conferences

LD080009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Summary] Party works committee secretaries met today at conferences in various provinces.

"The meeting in Poznan was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, in Bialystok by Zdzislaw Kurw Kurwoski, and in Szczecin, by Tadeusz Grabski."

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ON FOOD MARKET DIFFICULTIES

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica, 4 November--recorded]

LD080058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Food market difficulties have for a long time been turning community attention to agriculture. We would like to know not only what the current situation in agriculture is like, but what is being done to produce more food. This was the subject of a press conference given by the Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica, organized in the Council of Ministers last Tuesday [4 November]. You will now hear extensive excerpts from the remarks by the minister.

[Begin Klonica recording] We fully realize that this year's results are bound to have a negative effect on next year's production level. As I have already mentioned, there is going to be a considerable shortage of seed potatoes and consequently we can say quite clearly today that next year we will not plant potatoes on 2.3 million hectares. In my opinion it will be below 2 million.

There is going to be an adverse fodder balance sheet, calculated in grain. Compared with the difficult year of 1979 it amounts to 4 million tons of grain units. In this connection, we witness a declining trend in the breeding of pigs and cattle. These trends are confirmed by prices for piglets, the reduced numbers of sows, an increased farm slaughter of calves, high prices of grain and potatoes. It is also being confirmed by the results of the census taken on individual farms last September. Therefore this year livestock procurement will be some 160,000 tons below last year's figure. The envisaged livestock purchase calculated in meat next year as compared with this year--I stress this year--will presumably be lower by 300,000 to 350,000 tons. Let us see what this amounts to in meat. Per a statistical Pole [words indistinct]. In this exceptionally complex situation the ministry must focus its attention on two groups of issues. The first one is preparation for the spring. That means securing of seed, which is going to be difficult; of seed potatoes to the extent that this is going to be possible; means of production in the shape of fertilizers, plant protection preparations; the preparedness of technology as regards farming machines.

The second issue is the greatest possible reduction of the decline in animal production. I have in mind here mainly the protection of the basic herd: sows, cows. If the entire national economy does not assist Polish agriculture substantially, not in the verbal sense as it used to be in the past, but in the sense of authentic, honestly implemented decisions, we will not be able--despite what some people say and I wish what they say were true--to feed our nation in such a way that there will be enough of everything in the food line until 1985. But whichever way we look at it the yardstick for this will be 1981.

In my opinion the most burning matter is substantial improvement of spare parts supplies to agriculture. According to an assessment made not by myself but by the industry which should produce these spare parts it would be necessary to increase by some 50 percent the amount of spare parts before we could say that we are content. I agree with this. But how can one talk about improvement without efficiency in the use of machines, about saving fuel, while at the present moment agriculture is short of 1 million oil liters [litr olejowy]? What an oil liter means all car owners know very well, and we are short of several hundred thousands of accumulators. How can we talk under these circumstances about fuel economy?

We must bear in mind that, as I have already mentioned, if individual farms in the countryside alone have lost 1.5 million vocationally active people, the absorption of capital in individual farming must be increasing to an ever-growing degree. There is no other possibility or otherwise we will lose that production. On the other hand I consider that it is important and correct: In the first place as regards mineral fertilizers, within the next 2 or 3 years the entire increase in fertilizers should reach individual farms. In state farms we ought to carry out certain transfers to areas where there are irregularities. The same applies to other technical means of production. And this is the method, because what good would it do if we took away from the producer cooperatives or state farms a few machines to please the individual farmer? What for? Let us produce more of them and let us give more of them to fill the needs of individual farmers. And this is in my opinion the basic precept. [end recording]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS PARTY MEETING OF WARSAW WRITERS

AU100755 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Leszek Bedkowski report: "Critical of Culture--Warsaw Section of Union of Polish Writers in Session"]

[Text] Those who attended the 3 November open meeting of the party organization of the main administration of the Union of Polish Writers [as published] actually talked about everything: About the writers' community, about this community's more or less crucial problems, about the shrinking "infrastructure" of culture and, at length, about what is now taking place in Poland.

Like every creative person, a writer is a public figure, and no doubt the awareness of this produced the enthusiasm with which the meeting tried to analyze the roots of the current evil and to evaluate possibilities to shake off the crisis. That is why the meeting stressed a lack of one's own critical theories as well as healthy practices that would eventually help eliminate the shortcomings. The meeting asked for the speediest possible publication of at least some outlines of an economic reform and for squaring the accounts, including a public trial of the people responsible for dismantling the economy. It also discussed censorship, the independence of the courts and the new trade unions and, generally, guarantees of a true democratization of life.

However, culture was the main topic of the meeting, which showed signs of nervousness and impatience on this score because, although culture is a common denominator of the nation, it was at the cost of culture (funds for it were also reduced) that some "a priori unity" was being built.

As someone categorically insisted, the present crisis had been occasioned to a considerable extent by the moral turpitude of more people than just those we already know by name. Men of letters are interested in ethics ex officio as it were, and that is why, like journalists, they might have experienced considerable frustration, especially those who not only saw what was going to happen, but also wished to tell the facts to other people. However, it was also in the journalist community that the principle had taken root that the criteria of talent and moral rectitude were unimportant as long as one toed the line and was obsequious. That is why disputes were bound to break out about the state's patronage of culture. The readers who remember Artur Sandauerz's essay carried last year by POLITYKA and the discussion this essay provoked, no doubt know what important substance and equally important nuances that term [state patronage] harbors.

Those who are better acquainted with the issue know in addition that a false interpretation of patronage produces "window-dressing and titles" and helps expand the so-called independent circulation. [niezalezne obiegi]

Jozef Tejchma, minister of art and culture, who attended the meeting explained--as I understood it--the nature of the dispute about the range of the state's patronage, by citing Maria Dabrowska's certain obervations. She wrote that she had been in countries where there was no patronage and she felt the burden of its absence and that she had been in countries where she experienced much patronage and she felt the burden of it.

As for the "ruin of the cultural infrastructure," the writers recalled that in 1974 the Politburo had adopted the resolution to the effect that in 1980 there would be eight books per every statistical Pole [statystyczny Polak] that last spring a special commission of the main administration of the Union of Polish Writers had put forward a program to instruct every department concerned what it should do to prevent the bunching up of typescripts and the lengthening of the lists of books waiting for republication, that there had been many speeches and promises, but that nothing had been implemented and that there were now as many books as in 1950.

Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk attended the meeting.

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS PRESSURE ON COURTS

LD080433 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--A plenary session of the main board of the Association of Polish Lawyers was held here today.

In the course of the debates which focused on the associations's activities and the state of legislation in Poland the participants also pointed out that courts' independence and their social prestige is an unshakeable principle of justic. Any pressure on courts is inadmissible. In this context, the participants expressed their regret about the fact that some lawyers' circles driven by political emotions joined the inadmissible action of exerting the pressure on a court in performing its constitutional duties, an apparent reference to the Warsaw Voivodship Court which examined the case of registering the "Solidarnosc" (?union).

ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR HOUSING REORGANIZATION

LD092322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The 2-day national conference of architects dealing with housing, held in the Gdansk headquarters of the Polish Architects Association, has ended. The adopted resolution stresses that the most urgent target of the association is a realization of housing estates which, in conformity with demands, would substantially shorten the waiting time. The speakers demanded that responsibility for construction in Poland in particular for housing, should be taken over by a committee for town planning and architecture set up at the premier's level.

It has been underlined that the whole of the current system connected with the organization of planning should be reformed since its irregularities are so vast that no fractional solution will yield the desired results.

PILA, GDANSK PARTY COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS

LD101056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Pila voivodship party committee is holding a plenary session today to examine tasks of the voivodship party organization following the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The plenary session of the Gdansk voivodship party committee is also devoted to these problems.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

Official Talks

AU072110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 7, the official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Thorbjorn Falldin, prime minister of Sweden, were conducted in two rounds--in the morning and in the afternoon--at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers of Sweden.

Attending the talks are:

For Romania: Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state; Stefan Birlea, director of the cabinet of the president of Romania; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Teodor Vasiliu, Romanian ambassador to Sweden.

For Sweden: Ola Ullsten, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Erik Kronmark, minister of defence; Staffan Burenstamlinder, minister of commerce; Nils G. Asling, minister of industry; Gorer Saharsson, deputy minister; Lennart Eckerberg, ambassador; Hans Efraim Skold, Swedish ambassador to Romania; Jan Lundvik, advising minister; Goran Berg, director in the ministry of foreign affairs; Tom Engdahl, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the first round of talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin approached a series of questions of the current international political life.

In this context, concern was expressed over the tension characteristic of international life following the accumulation of complex, still unsolved problems and the aggravation of the economic crisis, of the energy crisis, of the oil crisis in particular, over the existence of hotbeds of conflict and the emergence of fresh ones, the intensification of the policy of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence which endanger peace, security and the peoples' independence. By common agreement, the fact was highlighted that under the current circumstances all the states should intensify their efforts for halting further deterioration of the international climate, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente and peace grounded on the observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, equality of rights and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, each people's right to self-reliantly decide its own development path.

Also stressed was the fact that in the present international conditions it was necessary that action be undertaken for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all the litigious issues extant in various parts of the world, for the cessation of armed conflicts, for the political settlement of all interstate differences, the interests of each people, of the cause of peace, security and international collaboration being observed. In this framework, they underlined that it was in the interest of all states, of world peace to firmly act for the exclusively negotiated settlement of interstate litigations, for the cessation of the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq the rapid inception of negotiations in view of the political resolution of the problems between those states, for the global settlement of the Middle East conflict conducive to a just and lasting peace, as well as of the states of tension and hostility in other regions of the world.

Examining the situation in Europe, the two sides expressed Romania's and Sweden's will to make their contribution to the appropriate unfolding of the Madrid meeting, which is called upon to give a fresh impetus to the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, as regards the building of a real system of security and cooperation on the European Continent, to lay the foundations of the organization of a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. It was showed that at present there were two military blocs in Europe, that important armed forces as well as military means, atomic included, were concentrated there, all this representing a serious danger to the European peoples, to the whole world. This necessitates sustained efforts, both in Europe and the world over, for the adoption of concrete measures for stopping the arms race, reducing the military expenditures and armament for disarmament, [as received] nuclear disarmament in the first place. In this context, the two sides reaffirmed their concern over the danger of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, that can but enhance insecurity for all states, the risk of another war and highlighted the imperative of reaching, the soonest possible, by way of negotiations, practical measures conducive to the halting of the location and development of such a nuclear armament.

At the same time, the sides considered that peace and international economic and political stability required that all countries make fresh efforts to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order which should provide conditions for an equitable collaboration among states, facilitate the faster development of all peoples, of the developing countries in particular, on the road of economic and social progress.

Both sides pointed to the need for the participation on an equal footing of all states, irrespective of their size, in the settlement of the great issues of the present-day world just as to the importance of strengthening the role of the UN in their resolution, in the promotion of peace, detente and cooperation among all states.

The Romanian-Swedish top-level dialogue brought to the fore the identity or closeness of the viewpoints on most of the problems discussed, on the ways of solving current international questions. In this string of ideas it was stressed once again that Romania and Sweden collaborate actively--at the UN and other international bodies--the conviction and wish being expressed to further develop that cooperation for solving international questions, for a policy of detente, security, peace and national independence, of cooperation and understanding among peoples.

During the afternoon talks, the sides exchanged comprehensive views on the development of the Romanian-Swedish cooperation on a bilateral plane and examined were a series of ways and means of conferring ever broader dimensions on both commercial exchanges and cooperation in production, on third markets included. In this respect, a series of understandings and agreements on the development of commercial exchanges and long-term cooperation are to be concluded and signed during the visit.

Also highlighted were the current possibilities in technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation.

During the talks, the sides underlined that the economic development between the two countries provided possibilities for the ever broader development and diversification of the Romanian-Swedish economic relations. By common agreement it was underlined that that fully corresponded to the interests of the progress of the two countries, and, at the same time, served the cause of collaboration and understanding, detente and peace in Europe and worldwide.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of reciprocal esteem and understanding.

Documents Signed

AU081914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 8 Nov (AGERPRES)--The ceremony of signing Romanian-Swedish official documents took place on November 8 at the Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of Elena Ceausescu, and of Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin.

During the ceremony, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Nils G. Asling, Swedish minister of industry, signed the long-term protocol on the development of economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Sweden.

Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Staffan Burenstam Linder, Swedish minister of commerce, signed the long-term commercial agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of Sweden.

Attending the ceremony were members of the government, as well as other personalities of Swedish political life.

Also present were the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit.

At the end of the ceremony all those present warmly greeted the distinguished Romanian guests and the Swedish premier. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin.

BUCHAREST MEETING CELEBRATES SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

AU052017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 5, a festive meeting was arranged in Bucharest marking the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, vice president of the State Council, Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Underlining the importance of the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, Magdalena Filipas, member of the Central Committee of the RCP, first deputy minister of the light industry, highlighted in her address that it had opened the road of liberation from exploitation and oppression, of building the new socialist system to the working people in Russia and the peoples dominated by Tzarism, and, at the same time, ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, an era of proletarian revolutions, of the peoples' social and national liberation from imperialist domination, an era of passing from capitalism to socialism on our planet. Life brilliantly confirmed the viability and lastingness of the new system, the historic importance of the new-type socialist relations of production in removing the burdening vestiges of the past and in a vigorous socioeconomic development.

Next, the speaker pointed to the achievements scored by the Soviet working peoples in the years elapsed since that event.

Highlighting the long-standing relations of friendship and communist solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, the speaker said: The working class, the other advanced forces, the entire Romanian people, inspired by the spirit of internationalism, manifested from the very beginning their revolutionary solidarity with the heroic Russian proletariat.

The Romanian-Soviet friendship has been raised onto a new, superior stage in the years of socialist and communist construction, continuously developing on the durable basis of the community of system, aims and ideals.

The Romanian people is highly appreciative of the results obtained in the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, of the declaration on the continuous development of the fraternal cooperation and friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, that establish the principles of international solidarity, full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, principles whose application serves the peoples of the two countries, demonstrates in practice the superiority of the relations between socialist countries.

A decisive contribution to the steady development of the Romanian-Soviet relations was and is made by the meetings, talks and understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, she further pointed out.

Referrring to Romania's foreign policy of broad international cooperation and collaboration, of militant solidarity with all the advanced forces of the world in the struggle against the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of force and dictate, for the promotion of a policy of detente and peaceful interstate collaboration, for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, the speaker said among other things: We militate for developing relations of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist states, for overcoming the divergencies extant among some of them, for strengthening the unity and solidarity of all the socialist countries.

After pointing to the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution which went down as the most important event of the 20th century, as well as to the successes the Soviet peoples have scored over that period, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, said: The relations between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the traditional friendship between the peoples of our countries prove the productive character of the bilateral collaboration in the economic, political, cultural, scientific and technical fields. The meetings and permanent contacts between the leaders of the two parties and states--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu--were efficacious impulses in the development and consistent increase of the links between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and Romania.

The CPSU, the Soviet people are determined to concentrate their efforts on conferring broader horizons and prospects on the Soviet-Romanian friendship and collaboration.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS SCHEDULED TO CONVENE 6-8 APRIL

AU081855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Nov (AGERPRES)--The plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, held in Bucharest on November 8, debated the way in which the trade union bodies and organizations carried on their activity for rallying the efforts of the working people with a view to fulfilling plan tasks in 1980 and the single national plan for 1981.

During the plenary meeting, debated and approved were the theses of the Central Council for the Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

In keeping with the statute of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the plenary meeting decided the convening of the GTUCR Congress over April 6-8, 1981.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES REAGAN'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

LD072315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--In his first press conference, the newly elected U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, found it necessary to address a direct message to the Soviet Union, with a warning that the relations between the two countries must be placed on different foundations and that they will be dealt with only in an all-embracing manner.

Announcing his withdrawal from the already signed U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty as soon as he comes into office, he expressed his readiness to resume negotiations on the limitation and control of nuclear arms but within the framework of all-round U.S.-Soviet relations and, especially, in the content of other Soviet foreign level activities that are contrary to U.S. interests.

The new U.S. president came out in favour of peace and indirectly, of detente at a later stage. He expressed the stand that detente is indivisible, which applies equally to the limitation of the arms race, Afghanistan, the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe and the respect for human rights.

The indication of such orientation in the U.S. foreign policy will probably cause misunderstanding with the United States' West European allies who are regarded here as giving priority to the question of detente in Europe and the continuation of economic relations with the Soviet Union. However, there are indications that the new U.S. government will soon raise this question in future meetings with its Western allies. It is assumed too, that the U.S. will begin exerting an even stronger pressure on the other NATO members to increase their defence spendings and give considerably greater contribution to the strengthening of Europe's security in order to partially relieve U.S. forces of their commitments in Europe.

On the other hand, Reagan left no doubt that the U.S. would promptly increase its national defence budget, perhaps even during the current fiscal year, by about (?20) billion dollars more than Carter had proposed. U.S. security and the protection of "(?the) vital interests" in the world will thus be made the main objectives of the new U.S. (?governments's) foreign policy.

(?Circles) close to the newly-elected president indicate that the "general lines" of policy towards the People's Republic of China will, on the whole, remain the same, which means that the U.S. will continue extending all (?kinds) of assistance to Beijing, with the exception of offensive weapons.

New Conservative Orientation

AU081956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The world event of the week certainly was the U.S. presidential elections in which Republican Ronald Reagan scored a convincing victory. Do the first statements made by the president-elect and the choice of personalities who will closely cooperate with him during the transitional period until 20 January, when he will assume his duties, indicate certain basic directions for future U.S. policy? Goran Milic reports about this from New York:

At the first press conference since his election, Ronald Reagan said that he will adhere to the platform on which he won the majority vote of the American voters. "I would be a great cynic if I were to neglect the new U.S. orientations," the president-elect said.

The assessments of Ronald Reagan and his advisers that these orientations have moved significantly to the right have their foundation if one judges by the convincing victory of the conservative Republican candidate, although it is also true that the anticonservative votes cast for Carter and Anderson would reduce the victorious difference to merely 1 percent.

Be this as it may, in his first choice of personalities who will help him in the transitional period until he assume his duties, Reagan has chosen tested men--former President Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger, Nixon's chief of general staff Haig, Senator Baker and Richard Allen--and it is thought that the president-elect in his first step has offered his hand to the moderate current in the Republican Party. This, however, does not apply to the rival Democratic Party. The personalities which Reagan mentioned as suitable for cooperation from the ranks of the Democrats belong among the most conservative in this party.

The report that a group of conservative congressmen will meet next week to offer to cooperate with Ronald Reagan is taken as evidence of a deep disunity in the Democratic Party. The fact that certain Democrats intend to join the victorious bandwagon could expand the maneuvering scope of the new president, since the Republicans already have a majority in the Senate. It would be sufficient for 26 Democratic congressmen to offer their votes to the Republicans and the power would become absolute, something that has not been the case during the past quarter century.

All this indicates that U.S. policy in the next 4 years will be freed to a greater extent of Congressional and Senate control and that the White House will have more power than during Carter's tern of office.

REAGAN SAID 'GOOD ENEMY', NOT 'FALSE FRIEND' OF PALESTINIANS

LD082022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The U.S. president-elect, Ronald Reagan, has so far presented himself to the world in two ways: as the presidential candidate who had put a severe tone on quite a number of things for internal U.S. consumption, and as the president-elect who, before he is inaugurated in the White House, is making significant corrections, except with regard to the Palestinians. This is the topic of a commentary by Ante Kesic:

The Middle East is undoubtedly a reliable test for the progressive nature of the policies radiating toward it with the aim of professing or practicing just solutions for the areas of the Middle East. For Ronald Reagan's world programs the Middle East, of course, has these same properties, too, for while in other foreign political topics Reagan has, nevertheless, drawn a certain distinction between himself as the candidate and himself as the elected--but not yet inaugurated--president, he has remained very rigid toward one of the Middle East protagonists--the Palestinians. By describing them as Palestinian refugees and thus depriving them of the status of a nation, a status painstakingly acquired, he has taken them about 30 years back and has at the same time degraded their political and military expression--the liberation organization--to a terrorist organization.

In this way the circle, even in relation to the minimals of the Camp David agreements, has probably been closed, or at least it seems so, and there is also an undertone of a goodbye to some form of negotiations, that is, to something which is certainly better than no negotiations at all.

But one must under no circumstances overlook a U.S. counterpoint: The National Council of U.S. Protestant Churches yesterday recognized the PLO as the only organized expression of the Palestine people--people, not refugees--but added the stand that the PLO should recognize without any ambiguity the existence of the State of Israel.

This second stand, as well as a certain affirmation of the Palestinians in the United States, has contributed most certainly to a relatively calm reaction by Fatah and by the moderate Palestinians in general. In connection with Reagan's statement, the Fatah members believe that a good enemy is worth more than a false friend and that Reagan is the candidate of the business world and thus also of the oil lobby which, by its inflence, tips the scales in favor of the Arabs.

Such a reaction is certainly welcome. Reagan's attitude toward the Palestinians and Arabs, on the other hand, will be discussed at the Arab summit in Amman at the end of this month and at which stands will be adopted, too. It seems that the Palestinians are playing on this collective card and that they themselves [word indistinct] oppose by diplomatic and guerrilla means the dangers stemming from Reagan's program.

KANIA CITED ON DISCONTENT IN POLAND, TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD072338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--Speaking about the present situation in Poland, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania warned the citizens of Poland that there are limits which must not be overstepped. There are some elements in the country whose hopes are concentrated on provoking discontent among the workers, he said. Such people are openly attacking socialism and Polish alliances. In statements to Western newspapers they demonstrate their hostility towards socialist Poland and claim that the socialist system cannot be reformed and do not even exclude the possibility of civil war in Poland, Kania said. Such statements and activities, he stressed cannot be assessed otherwise than as a contribution to counterrevolution.

Stanislaw Kania made this statement two days ago at a meeting with metal workers at the Lenin steelworks in Krakow. The main Polish newspapers published the full text of the speech today.

Kania met with the Krakow metalworkers six days after his return from Moscow where he had talks with Leonid Brezhnev, and one day after a session of the Polish party's Politbureau which discussed the results of the Polish-Soviet talks.

Speaking to the Krakow workers of the Moscow talks, Kania said that, while in the Soviet Union, he and Premier Pinkowski met with "cordiality and understanding for the nature of the difficulties which continue to face Poland."

"Our Soviet friends fully share our concern," he added.

Kania gave assurances that "the same as to date, Poland will continue to be a tested ally of the Soviet Union, and an unyielding link of the socialist community."

"Brezhnev," said Stanislaw Kania, "voiced the conviction that we shall succeed in overcoming the difficulties which Poland is undergoing, that as concerns our party we shall find a way out of the crisis we are experiencing, and that we shall find enough strength to meet that task."

Kania said that the Polish party has succeeded in making the most accurate diagnosis of the character of the conflict which has affected all of the country, that it has established the causes of the conflict and determined the direction of a solution to the situation.

"The fact that we have chosen political means for the solving of our crisis, that we have chosen a democratic path of the reconstruction and development of the country along the socialist line--all this entitles us to exercising the leading role of the party," Kania said.

PRC CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD100008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)--A delegation of the all-Chinese Political Consultative Conference headed by Vice-President Wang Shoudao, left here today after a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

The Chinese delegation conducted talks in the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Veterans' Federation.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRVIES 9 NOVEMBER

LD092358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2015 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, a delegation of the Indian National Congress, headed by Secretary General of the Party S. Narayan Rao, arrived here today.

The Indian delegation will conduct talks in the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the leaderships of women and youth organizations in Yugoslavia.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS DEPARTS 7 NOVEMBER

LD071348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis left Belgrade at noon today after a 3-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The Greek head of state was seen off at Belgrade airport with the highest honor. President Karamanlis was seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities.

MINIC DEPARTS FOR ITALY; DENDA PRAISES OSIMO ACCORDS

AU092013 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Milos Minic, president of the Federal Council for International Relations, has left on a visit to Italy where he will attend the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the signing and the third anniversary of the coming into effect of the well-known Osimo agreements at the invitation of the Jugo-Ital Yugoslav-Italian association. Milorad Denda comments on the anniversaries:

Some 5 years ago Europe and the world learned about the agreements--called the Osimo agreements--that were the result of the patient negotiations conducted by the two countries independently and without the presence of any third parties.

By their substance, by the way in which they were achieved, by the importance of the problems solved by them and by the scope for future cooperation provided by them, the Osimo agreements opened a new chapter of cooperation and relations between the two Adriatic neighboring countries. One year later, in December 1976, the Osimo agreements were adopted with an enormous majority by the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament where they were supported by all democratic forces. The Italian Senate ratified the agreements in February and the Yugoslav Assembly ratified them in March 1977 and then the Osimo agreements came into effect on 3 April of the same year with the exchange of the ratification documents in Belgrade. Thus that important and far-reaching task of building bridges of trust and good neighborliness acquired its legislative and international legal foundation and dimension.

By concluding the Osimo agreements and definitively determining their borders the two Adriatic neighboring countries eliminated a former hotbed of frequent mistrusts and disagreements. The border became a place of frequent meetings and trust, the most open gate of cooperation and a bridge that links together and does not divide the two countries and peoples. Thus the Osimo agreements also opened great opportunities for comprehensive, friendly and good-neighborly cooperation in the Adriatic. The cooperation that was opened by the Osimo projects and results has been and continues to be an example to the international community of how even the most sensitive problems can be solved and how trust and lasting good-neighborly cooperation can be built on the basis of the well-known principles of equality and mutual respect and consideration. For this reason the Osimo agreements represented then and present today encouragement and stimulus to reaching agreements and cooperation in Europe, to preserving peace and overcoming contradictions.

The wider international value of the Osimo agreements that has been accepted and recognized in Europe and the world has a particularly important place in the process of general European agreements and cooperation that was initiated by the well-known Helsinki conference. The historical messages of Osimo have the same force and value of a far-reaching historical document today also, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the agreements, especially at a time when serious stagnations are apparent in reaching international agreements and in relaxation of tension.

VRHOVEC TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR IN VIENNA

LD092235 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 9 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Austrian Minister Willibald Pahr pointed out in a meeting here today within the framework of their regular consultations the need to invest new efforts for the implementation of all obligations undertaken in the development of relations between the two countries which they assessed as positive. Both sides stressed that Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation represents an important factor of stability in Europe.

The two ministers devoted special attention to the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference and to open questions and focuses of crisis in the world. They established that the two countries continue to firmly adhere to the principles of peaceful cooperation, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, and that they reject any use of force in the settling of international problems.

Yugoslavia and Austria, the former a non-aligned and the latter a neutral European country, share very close views on many key international problems.

Return Home

LD092319 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today returned to Yugoslavia after taking part in the eleven countries' ministers meeting in Vienna on preparations for the summit of a number of developing and developed countries.

After the ministerial meeting, in Vienna Vrhovec had talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr on relations between Yugoslavia and Austria. Josip Vrhovec also met in Vienna with the foreign ministers of the European Security and Cooperation Conference members who participated in the ministerial meeting in Vienna. On this occasion the concern was stated with the situation immediately preceding the opening of the Madrid meeting and the need was stressed for overcoming the current situation.

DOLANC RECEIVES EL SALVADOR PARTY DELEGATION

LD072236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc received here today a delegation of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador, headed by front Executive Director Rafael Menivar.

During the lengthy ensuing talk, views were exchanged on a number of topical international questions.

KRAIGHER ARRIVES IN ECUADOR FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD092359 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 9 Nov (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Sergej Kraigher today arrived on a three-day official visit to Ecuador. In Quito Kraigher was welcomed by his host Ecuador Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado.

Vice President Kraigher was accompanied by members of the Yugoslav government delegation: Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member Radoje Kontic, Deputy Federal Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic and head of administration in the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat Ante Ilic.

Today Kraigher will meet with Ecuador President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. Tomorrow talks between Kraigher and Hurtado start. Official talks between the two vice presidents and their associates will resume on Tuesday when they are expected to end.

Prior to this visit Kraigher was in an official visit to Colombia.

On Wednesday November 12, the Yugoslav Government delegation headed by Kraigher will leave Quito for a four-day official visit to Peru.

MACEDONIAN COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMY, RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU072158 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 80 p 4

[Z.C. report]

[Text] Skopje, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--At its session today, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia--Blagoj Popov presiding--was informed about the positions of the Federal Executive Council on the unresolved questions pertaining to the draft accord on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-1985 period. [paragraph continues]

The council noted that the draft accord could be accepted as a basis for the further coordination of the positions of the republics and provinces.

Supporting the positions of the Federal Executive Council, today's session adopted the viewpoint that appropriate solutions and problems linked with the exports of tobacco and ferrous metals should find their appropriate place in the accord.

The session also discussed the draft accord on the foundations of the Yugoslav social plan on the policy of encouraging a more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the next medium-term period. The council noted that agreement was reached during the past public debate on essential changes in the system pertaining to the formation and use of the federal fund's resources which makes it possible to continue the preparations even more intensively with the aim of concluding in time the debate on the remaining questions, primarily on the rate at which the necessary money should be allocated to the fund and on additional resources for social activities linked with the preparations for a medium-term development plan for the next 5 years.

At the session of the Executive Council, Blagoj Popov informed members about the talks which he held with Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; and Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, during his recent visit to neighboring Albania. Popov also informed the council about his meetings with the Macedonian minority in the vicinity of Korca.

The council assessed that this visit represented a corresponding contribution to the efforts of the two countries to constantly deepen mutual relations, primarily in the fields of economy, culture, education, science and other activities.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES NATIONAL BANK OPERATIONS

AU081500 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--The intentions of the law on the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation are not being implemented. In addition, this bank has not realized the basic principle that it represents the place where associated labor reaches accords and agreements on the Yugoslav level on a joint entry in the world market and on certain transactions and arrangements which are not "covered" by other self-managing and social mechanisms. This statement was made at a session of the Committee for the Credit-Monetary System of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly which, with Zoran Zagar in the chair, discussed the operations of this banking institution.

The bank has not realized its task of primarily performing the business of joint capital investment of foreign juristic persons and domestic organizations of associated labor, nor the task of exporting equipment and ships on credit and of constructing capital projects in foreign countries.

Delegates noted that with its operations the bank has not contributed to the pooling of resources by the organizations of associated labor, on the basis of direct interest in earning foreign currency, and that for this reason the financing of exports of equipment and ships on credit has been jeopardized.

Delegates also found it difficult to adopt the proposed solutions for amending and supplementing the law on the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation. [paragraph continues]

These amendments ensure in an administrative manner, outside the present system, the necessary funds for the bank's operations. The fact is that the Yugoslav bank's indebtedness abroad cannot but affect the country's overall indebtedness. For this reason, at this stage of debate, the committee did not support the proposed amendments to the law, and believes that the assemblies of the republics and provinces should also bear in mind this position before they adopt their positions on the law which has already been submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

MINIC DISCUSSES FACTORS WHICH HINDER FOREIGN TRADE

LD080427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Nis, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--Every program to increase exports will make a full contribution to stabilization, for it will help improve trade with foreign countries and strengthen the country's balance of payments. This was emphasized by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in conversation today with representatives of EI [Elektronska Industrija] in Nis.

Referring to the actions being taken by this largest Yugoslav technological system to realize the economic stabilization policy, Minic said that domestic production is burdened with very expensive reproduction material, particularly that which is imported. Apart from this, domestic exporters are burdened by quite high taxes and contributions and thus arrive at production prices considerably greater than those of foreign goods. Therefore, Minic stressed, our economy loses the ability to compete and we often lose business to other countries.

Speaking about development plans in the coming period, Milos Minic emphasized we face the task of adopting realistic plans so as to ensure economic stability.

Speaking about the sphere of investment, Minic stressed that a large number of investment facilities had been built in the last 10 years, but that little thought was given to the degree to which they were economic and the conditions for good business activity. He assessed as positive EI's tendency to reject all projects which do not play a decisive role in reducing imported elements. EI's basic stabilization move is to be the construction of a cathode-ray tube factory. This is being built as a result of pooling of resources and labor between about 100 organizations. It will completely free the domestic electronics industry of very expensive imported cathode-ray tubes for color television sets.

In the framework of their 2-day visit to the Nis region, Milos Minic and Svetomir Lalovic spent today in Nis, and had talks with university representatives on the development of higher education and linking with associated labor.

During the talks, Minic stressed that stability in relation to cadres, the realization of the students' standard and the university's position in general can be helped most by cooperation with associated labor, in which Nis university is an example to the country. Minic emphasized that knowledge is becoming a decisive factor in the material and cultural development of our society. The university creates expert cadres who will be ready to work to develop the economy, industry and other social activities in future. However, Minic emphasized, it is very important that the cadres' education be brought into line with needs, which will also make it easier for young people to find employment.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REDUCING INVESTMENTS

AU081946 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Fehmija Nikocevic and Vojislav Mandic report]

[Excerpts] At its 12th session presided over by Nikola Stojanovic, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted the draft report on the work of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the period from September 1979 to September 1980. The submission of the report on the work of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and putting it to public debate is in accordance with the rules of procedures of the Presidium which provide that this organ should regularly inform the Central Committee about its activity and that it should submit a report on its work at least once a year.

In the work and activities of the League of Communists as a whole--ranging from every member, basic organization, the communal conference to the Central Committee--it is necessary to continue to develop in the daily activity of communists in the self-managing and other organs and in the sociopolitical organizations an atmosphere that is based on a democratic dialogue that will lead to solutions by means of well-argued views and not by prejudgments, an atmosphere in which the decisive role is played by well-argued views, justification, authority, vitality and the force of a political position and its concrete results, and not by the attitude toward the person that interprets the position or the fear from the consequences for not implementing a position.

In the discussion that followed, full support was expressed for the draft report on the work of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Reducing Investments Within Realistic Frameworks

In the past we have taken political positions several times and warned that the investment expenditures must be reduced within realistic frameworks, Milanko Renovica said. In the future it will be necessary to secure the funds for investments primarily by associating labor and pooling resources on the basis of the income principle and not as was the case in the past on credit-interest rate relations exclusively.

It is significant to stress that with the implementation of the conclusions of our last session on discussing expanded reproduction in the communal committees a great part of our task has been done, Branko Mikulic said in the discussion, adding that the reports coming from the communal conferences precisely confirm this.

Speaking about the system and manner of financing the self-managing interest communities, Mikulic stressed that we still have no free exchange of labor and that if the existing state and manner of financing the self-managing interest communities were to persist for a longer period, this could lead us to devalue to a great extent the system of the self-managing interest organization and a free exchange of labor.

SERBIAN PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEWS CONSTITUTIONALITY, LEGALITY

AU081459 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--At a session presided over by Dr Tihomir Valskalic, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia today discussed the topical ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia in promoting the functioning of the judicial system and strengthening constitutionality and legality. [paragraph continues]

Svetomir Lalovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, made an introductory speech.

Removal of Weaknesses

During the preparation for the session and in the discussion at the session it was noted that serious weaknesses exist in realizing the constitutionality and legality. These weaknesses are expressed in a violation of the self-managing rights of the working people, in an irresponsible attitude toward socially-owned property, disrespect for the norms of socialist morale and other phenomena which are directed against the basic values of our society. These phenomena have a negative effect on the political mood of the working people and hinder their full mobilization in implementing the complex tasks of the struggle for economic stabilization and the further development of self-management. For this reason it was stressed that a true mobilization of workers calls, as an important condition, for a resolute settling of accounts with all negative phenomena. The League of Communists, in accordance with its role in society, must concern itself with this problem more regularly and thoroughly, while intensifying the responsibility of all social subjects for the respect of constitutional and legal norms.

The League of Communists must also in the future work for the full independence and responsibility of the institutions of the political system, the judicial organs, inspection services, social attorneys of self-management, organs of internal affairs and other factors. Such an independence and responsibility is the condition for removing the perceived weaknesses more rapidly. In the work of the aforementioned factors on implementing and realizing the law there must be no interference or pressure from outside which would hinder an energetic removal of negative phenomena.

Preventive Activity

While critically pointing to certain phenomena and behavior in the daily practice of implementing constitutionality and legality, the League of Communists must be even more critical toward itself, toward phenomena and behavior in its own ranks, phenomena and behavior that are unconstitutional and illegal. Without doing this, by losing its reputation with the masses and their confidence in it, the League of Communists will not be able to consistently respond to its historic class tasks.

The Presidium stressed that the organized discussion of these problems in the delegate assemblies and a public analysis of the work of the judicial and other state organs must contribute to a more active attitude toward a violation of constitutionality and legality. Such work will make it possible to determine the legal causes of negative behavior in the society, both from the viewpoint of the validity and effectiveness of normative solutions and the removal of consequences in daily practice. In this activity the League of Communists must act from the position of its own place in the system and in the society in general, taking special account of the fact not to assume the role of the pertinent state and self-managing organs.

DRAGOSAVAC VISITS POLITICAL SCHOOL IN KUMROVEC 7 NOVEMBER

LD072330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was in Kumrovec today. With the students of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School he talked about the present socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia and about the present international situation.

Dragosavac stressed in particular the significance of planning correctly for the next medium-term period. The plans should give reference to providing the economy with reproduction material and the population with consumer goods. In his words, Yugoslavia has economic difficulties but its working people and citizens will know to find a way out of such a situation. In other words, one should get on with the work in a serious and responsible manner, behave economically at every place and at all times and above all increase labor productivity.

LJUBICIC VISITS SUBOTICA ELECTRICAL 7 NOVEMBER

LD072240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Subotica, 7 Nov (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today visited the Sever electrical industry in Subotica where he was briefed on the results of business activity and on the work conditions of the 5,000 employed at that collective. Working people of this largest work organization in Subotica acquainted the federal secretary and his associates with the production possibilities of this factory. Cooperation between Sever and the Yugoslav People's Army was also discussed.

In the course of the day, Nikola Ljubicic also visited the Potisje work organization in Ada.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION, DEVELOPMENT OF ARMY DISCUSSED

AU091730 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2155 30 Oct 80 p 3

[D. Jankovic and Br. Miletic report]

[Excerpts] When such an important topic as the development of the army is discussed within the context of a larger social task, economic stabilization, then it is obvious that what is discussed are the unified efforts of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army to contribute to both tasks. That is exactly how it was at the eighth session of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army: The ideological-political foundations of the army's development were considered within the context of the country's economic stabilization. Or more precisely, the struggle increasingly strongly waged by the communists is a struggle for concurrent attainment of both goals.

The general appraisal is, as Dusan Korac also noted in his introductory report at the session, that, "in implementing the current plan, we have achieved significant results in nearly all spheres despite all difficulties.."

The difficulties are more or less known. Because of the difficulties in the last 4 years the Yugoslav People's Army received from society 37 billion dinars less than had been planned. The proposal to write off that debt has been welcomed by the wide public as a specific contribution to economic stabilization and an example that should be followed by others.

At the same time prices have increased considerably during the [5-year] plan period which will end in 2 or 3 months: Food, clothing, footwear and fuel costs have increased but no compensation for the cost increases has been sought. Everything has been covered by efficient economic operations, economizing and better use of internal reserves. During that time the army defense capability has not been weakened thanks primarily to the extraordinary efforts of commands and units.

According to Dane Cuic, president of the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, the struggle for economic stabilization is still ahead of us. It is known that the army must wholly share the fate of society and its economy. And even though the sources of financing might be less plentiful, as is realistically possible to expect, they must not endanger the vital directions of the army's development in the coming period....

The essence of the matter then is to find solutions at first glance for two irreconcilable contradictions: With less money and under more difficult economic conditions it is necessary to advance the army's combat readiness and protect the standard of living of its members in accordance with the demands placed on all-people's defense and social self-protection by the 11th LCY Congress.

As Branko Mamula pointed out, stabilization must not be understood as a short-term task and as a mere matter of saving. For instance, cancelling certain activities, such as exercises, was a unilateral action. The solution must be found in changing attitudes toward exercise activities and in better preparations and more economical use of forces and resources. Our special contribution to stabilization is in increasing "military production," in achieving better results in training and education and higher productivity in workshops, farms, service organizations and other production plants. Tangible savings measures have been taken: The army will reduce its consumption of gasoline by 20 percent; heating will be lowered by 2 degrees in many military institutions; daily meals have been reduced without having any major effect on the quality of good for soldiers....

As it was pointed out in the discussion, in projecting the army's development, the main requirement is to determine what we want to do and what we can do. Although opportunities have not as yet been precisely determined (because the country's development plan has not yet been adopted); they have been indicated. It is certain that the budget "coat" will be shorter than previously. Therefore it is necessary to more clearly determine such priorities as technical modernization and ensure that there will be no compromises in carrying out those priorities. The ideological-political activities of communists must contribute to that.

The committee stigmatized some individual subjective shortcomings, such as the formalistic attitude toward planning and the tendency to reduce planning to more requests for financial means, because it is that attitude that is mainly responsible for turning plans into mere lists of wishes which at the very beginning of their realization come into conflict with potential. It was pointed out that planning should appear more often on the agenda of party meetings, regardless of the fact that plan projections are decided upon by the most responsible officers, and that plans should be taken out of the hands of narrow circles of experts (especially the plans for certain types of spending) and be brought before the public, especially before the League of Communists organization.

As early as in the period before the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee the army renounced the construction of 112 of its projects. They will be built at some other, economically more favorable time. But that does not imply that the needs for many of the projects have been cancelled. They continue to exist and it is up to the communists and all other members of the Yugoslav People's Army "to compensate" for the cancelled projects concerned by economically utilizing what is available and by "crowding" here and there and now and then and to compensate for the reduction in construction activities by their own construction work.

Members of the committee also called attention to the shortcomings that are not apparent only in planning. Thus, for instance, in technical modernization, they criticized occurences of overestimating or underestimating technical factors in modern warfare. These phenomena often manifest themselves in a concept of technical modernization as a mere increase in the quantity of technical material. [paragraph continues]

No thought is given to cadres and their training in the use of modern equipment, to scientific research work and to mastering the production of new weapons and military equipment.

Every opportunity for efficient and economical construction of housing for army personnel has not been utilized. Better organization in this sphere is needed especially in efficient utilization and maintanance of available housing. Catering for soldiers if still inefficient and food is often wasted; call-ups for military exercises of citizens liable for that duty are often too costly. Means of transport are not always used efficiently; and in some places paper is being saved whereas administration should be reduced instead.... Pointing out these and similar shortcomings, members of the committee demanded that the responsible organs put an end to uneconomical spending of social funds.

Participating in the discussion at the meeting following the introductory report by Dusan Korac on the ideological-political foundations of the development of the Yugoslav People's Army under conditions of economic stabilization and the tasks of communists were the following: Georgije Jovicic, Sveto Popovic, Branko Mamula, Milan Acic, Ilija Radakovic, Stevo Roglic, Boro Rusic, Dusan Pekic, Ante Damic, Fadilj Hodza, Slavko Maricevic, Antun Djerki, Brana Jovanovic, Alojz Hren, Dane Cuic, Kemal Buzaljko, Metodija Stefanovski and Milan Daljevic.

ADMIRAL MAMULA CONGRATULATES ARMY MISSILE BRANCH ON ANNIVERSARY

LD092337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of 10 November, the day of the Artillery Rocket Units Branch of the SFRY's Armed Forces air defense, Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), has sent the following greetings to soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians serving in this branch:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Air Defense Artillery Rocket Units Branch I send you greetings and comradely wishes, the Artillery Rockets Units Branch has achieved very major results recently in training soldiers and officers to handle and use the most modern artillery rocket resources for air defense. The units and headquarters of your branch have constantly promoted and modernized training and education, especially aiming at targets in the air, in which you have manifested a high degree of combat training. You have achieved all this with your selfless work and effort.

I am also sending greetings to our military industry and institutes which work on equipping the air defense artillery rocket units for the results they have achieved in developing and producing up-to-date resources for air defense.

The successes which have been achieved and results and experiences acquired by the Air Defense Artillery Rockets Units Branch oblige you to continue to work on the development and modernization of the branch, on training and education, strengthening combat preparedness and consolidating moral and political unity, while nurturing the traditions of the national liberation war. With this kind of attitude towards your tasks, you will make a significant contribution to the successful defense of our independence, brotherhood and unity, equality and the self-management socialist system. In this way you will carry out Comrade Tito's testament worthily and carry out the tasks which the LCY lays before us.

I greet you, pay tribute to the results achieved so far, and wish you even greater successes in the future.

DEFENSE SECRETARIAT CRITICIZES NIN FOR ITS REPORTING

AU081845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has asked TANJUG to carry the following statement:

In its issue of 2 November this year in the column "Cases," NIN carried an article entitled "Neither a Remission Nor an Affair," devoted to the findings of the Social Accounting Service on the operations of the Publicists Association in Belgrade.

At the beginning, the article states that the Belgrade press was first to deal with this event and that newspapers from other republics then joined in. After announcing the event in this way, emphasizing the question as to whether something is hidden behind these newspaper reports and what that something is, several facts follow, among which is the much cited list of 473 persons, containing, among others, military persons.

The use of the term military persons in such an abstractly framed sentence has a special weight and can be differently interpreted. Such a generalization about military persons confuses the reader who justifiably demands correct, complete and original information.

What is involved?

Two members of the army have received fees for their work, for published books, for writing reviews and for editorial work. They earned this income on the basis of the usual relationship with the association. If there is something in this relationship that is contrary to the regulations, the two persons, as any other citizens, will be responsible for their actions.

The fact that two members of the army are singled out as "military persons" and that, by a high degree of generalization, the group from the aforementioned list of 473 persons is expressed in this way evokes doubt on the part of the reader, but primarily also a serious concern about phenomena on such a scale, when military persons in the army are involved.

What is being offered to the reader and what remains for him to conclude about the place and role of military persons in this event, emphasized by the NIN journalist at the beginning of the article? Without any generalization and exaggeration the reader is misinformed and confused.

It is possible to assume that the manipulation with the term "military persons" on the part of the NIN journalist, whose responsibility for the written word has failed him, was intentional and malicious.

The freedom of expressing social criticism is one of the basic principles upon which our self-managing system of information rests. This well-known truth must be particularly stressed on this occasion. However, this does not mean freedom for irresponsible and tendentious reporting about military persons in a concrete case.

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN BORDER ROAD--DEBAR, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--The reconstruction and widening of the road leading from Debar to the Albanian border which lasted several months has recently been concluded. The highway, which for years caused difficulties to drivers because it was badly damaged, has now been paved with asphalt and widened to 6 meters. Work on this important highway cost some 15 million dinars. The new highway, which was reconstructed by workers of the Beton building enterprise of Debar, will be classified among highways of international rank. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 80 p 14 AU].